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To Bypass U.S. Policy Europeans, Arabs In Oil Dialogue

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Western governments, apprehensive about the Carter administration's performance on energy and the Middle East, are pushing top-level negotiations with Gulf states to bypass U.S. policy on oil supplies.

Although the Euro-Arab dialogue has not assumed tangible form yet, French officials say that Arab oil producers want to know Europe's projected oil needs, country by country, in order to guarantee deliveries without sudden price hikes. In return, the Arab governments want access to European industrial and military goods with some form of price-indexing as protection against inflation and dollar fluctuations, the French side said.

Politically, moderate Arab governments (and also Iraq, which is seeking to lessen its dependence on the Soviet Union) are looking for military and diplomatic support independent of the United States, which has become too closely identified with the Egyptian-Israeli deal for these regimes' political comfort. In particular, Gulf states want European diplomatic backing that goes beyond the current U.S. initiative in the Middle East.

European governments appear increasingly ready to offer this additional support in an effort to help the Gulf governments placate Palestinians and other potentially radical forces in their own countries.

A West German diplomat said: "A combination of new factors in the last six months is causing us to look again at the Middle East: the oil crisis, the overthrow of the regime in Iran, signs of Israeli intransigence on many issues, the apparent lack of momentum since Camp David."

A Dutch diplomat added, "The three main European governments — France, West Germany and Britain — all are thinking along similar lines for the first time in a long while."

Attempts by France and other European countries to make separate, usually government-to-government oil deals and eye arms-for-oil swaps with Arab oil producers in 1974 eventually collapsed, but officials here believe that Europe's industry and political and economic leadership is stronger now, particularly when compared to the recent U.S. performance.

Even a united European policy, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived at the Commonwealth conference hall in Lusaka before workmen finished laying the red carpet. She oversees the job while she waits with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, in light suit, and her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington.

Outlines Domestic, Foreign Policies

Carter Aims to Fight Inflation

By Leonard Silk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT) — President Carter expects unemployment to rise during the rest of the year and into next year, when he is determined to make a fight to hold on to the presidency, he has told a visitor to the White House.

He accepts the diagnosis of his economists — and of the great majority of private economists with whom he has met — that the economy is in a recession. But he intends to keep his administration's policies focused on arresting the rate of inflation, which he regards as the most serious problem facing the nation economically — and himself politically.

In Monday night's discussion, the president raged from the economy and energy to "Middle East peacekeeping and presidential politics. At one point he likened the Palestinian cause to the civil rights movement in the United States. He predicted that few Palestinians would choose to return to the West Bank if given the chance, and doubted that other Arab states genuinely wanted a new Palestinian state.

Concerning the presidential campaign, the president said that he did not expect Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to run and was optimistic about his own prospects. He

said that he expected the Republicans to nominate Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, although he referred to Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., as a more worthy opponent.

The president did not rule out the possibility of a tax cut next year if the economy should slide downward too fast. But he insisted that he was not committed to a counter-cyclical tax cut. He said that he would not make his decision

whether to ask Congress for such a cut, which some of his chief advisers think should range from \$20 billion to \$30 billion, until fresh readings on the course of business, jobs, inflation and the international monetary situation could be taken in the fall.

Mr. Carter recognizes that, even if he decided to ask for a tax cut, it could take months before Congress legislated one. But he said that he

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)



With an automatic rifle handy on his attache case on the floor beside him, a Sandinista Front leader, Bayardo Arce, keeps his eye on the photographer. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, left, a member of Nicaragua's ruling junta, speaks on the national radio.

Jailed Nicaraguan Troops Call Sandinistas Friendly

By Warren Hoge

TIPITAPA, Nicaragua, Aug. 1 (NYT) — "We had been told that if we were captured, we would be taken into a dungeon, have our fingers pulled out and be tortured to death," said Juan Jose Bodan Espinoza, 28, a former National Guard private standing in the crowded corridor of Nicaragua's largest prison here yesterday.

As he spoke with a visitor, he clasped a scrawled note he had just received from his wife saying that she trusted in God to free him and a wrinkled brown paper bag filled with bananas, cigarettes and changes of underwear.

"We never expected they would treat us so well," the young man said. "We never thought the Sandinistas would be so friendly and would protect our lives."

Other inmates pressing around him nodded and murmured their agreement. The one Sandinista rebel officer on the floor, Commander Luis, stood off to the side in a separate huddle, permitting the prisoners to talk freely to a visitor. From time to time, a shouted name would echo down the concrete pas-

sageway signaling the arrival of another package from a family member.

Calling the revolution the "most generous in history," Sandinista National Liberation Front leaders have repeatedly pledged that prisoners in their custody will not be mistreated and will not be executed. A four-hour visit yesterday to the penitentiary housing most of them — about 3,000 men whom the Sandinistas call "detainees" rather than prisoners — turned up no evidence that that promise is not being kept.

Conditions are strained; the prison, called the "Model Jail" was built to accommodate only 800, and food and medicine are scarce. Many of the men sleep on pieces of cardboard stretched out on the black-and-white linoleum floors and spend their days sitting immobile, staring straight ahead, wall-eyed while others play cards and read comic books. Rice and beans are served twice a day.

Some of the men hover by the barred windows, exchanging cries

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

At Lusaka Summit

Thatcher Denounces Nigerian Oil Seizure

By Jack Foisie

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 1 — The summit conference of the British Commonwealth got off to a brilliant start here today when Zimbabwe Rhodesia came up immediately, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher criticized the 24-hour-old decision by Nigeria to nationalize assets of the British Petroleum Co.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Henry Adedope, who leads his country's delegation, insisted that the action against BP, which is 51-percent owned by the British government, was not intended to affect deliberations here. But Mrs. Thatcher, who is under pressure from African leaders to withhold recognition of the new government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, told reporters that the Nigerian action was "not helpful."

Lagos will regret the timing," she said. And in her speech at the opening session, she departed from a prepared text to observe that the "sudden arbitrary action" would affect the oil market and prices.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said that the seizure had badly strained relations. He told reporters: "There is nothing more counterproductive, and less likely to succeed, than an attempt of this kind to move the [British] government policy on southern Africa. It will have a very serious effect on Anglo-Nigerian relations."

nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo and his anti-Muzorewa guerrillas in Zambia, depicted the Salisbury regime as "white power clad in black habiliments." Summing up his position on Rhodesia, the Zambian leader said: "It is a British colony and nothing has changed. Its leaders are rebels against the crown. The elections held in April were illegal. Those elections produced an illegal and puppet government."

As one of three leaders chosen to reply to Mr. Kaunda's address on this mainly ceremonial opening day, Mrs. Thatcher pledged that the British government was "committed to genuine black majority rule in Rhodesia." She did not use the country's new name, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and did not go further into the controversy.

"The United Kingdom has pledged herself to exercise its constitutional responsibility for Rhodesia," Mrs. Thatcher said. "The aim is to bring Rhodesia to legal independence on a basis which the Commonwealth and the international community as a whole will find acceptable, and

which offers the prospect of peace for people of Rhodesia and her neighbors."

There was a moment of suspense when guerrilla leader Nkomo entered the hall and took a seat only three rows behind Mrs. Thatcher. But he made no effort to approach her, and she did not turn around to acknowledge his presence.

Mr. Nkomo said that he had decided to accept a Zambian invitation to attend the public opening ceremony. He said he would take no part in deliberations, which, for the next seven days, will be mainly in closed sessions, or at informal talks when the heads of governments travel to Mr. Kaunda's country estate for the weekend.

Another speaker was Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. He is regarded as a key mediator in efforts by the Commonwealth governments, with their divergent views on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, to reach a common position on how to bring peace to the region, which has been the scene of bitter fighting between Zairi and Zairi's spokesman on behalf of the Asian members of the Commonwealth.

Los Angeles Times

Mauritania to Withdraw From War for W. Sahara

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Premier Mohamed Khouni Haïdalla said yesterday that Mauritania had decided to withdraw from the desert war against Algerian-supported Western Sahara guerrillas over the mineral-rich former Spanish Sahara.

Morocco has said that it will continue the war in its sector, however. Col. Haïdalla declared that he would seek a solution alone with the Polisario Front guerrillas if a global solution proves impossible.

Mauritania has "chosen definitively to withdraw from the Sahara war, which we consider as fratricidal and unjust," Lt. Col. Haïdalla said on Nouakchott radio, after an announcement by the Polisario Front that it planned to free Mauritanian prisoners of war.

Presence 'Temporary'

"Mauritania has no territorial ambitions in the Western Sahara," Col. Haïdalla said. Its administration of part of the former Spanish territory, he went on, is temporary.

until such a time as the population can determine its own future.

The statement followed a number of clear signs that Nouakchott was having second thoughts about the war with the Polisario guerrillas, which has seriously depleted its finances, since Mauritania's forces replaced Spanish troops in the southern part of the disputed region in 1976. The guerrillas have often struck deep in Mauritanian territory.

A coup d'etat here a year ago had the stated aim of extricating Mauritania from the desert conflict. At the recent summit conference of the Organization of African States in Monrovia, Liberia, Mauritania voted in favor of organizing an autonomy referendum in the Western Sahara.

Col. Haïdalla assumed the premiership after pro-Moroccan Premier Ahmed Ould Bouceïf died in an air crash in May. Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmadou Ould Abdallah was in Paris this week to discuss the Western Sahara with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

As White Discontent Grows

Pretoria Replaces Namibia Chief

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Apparently moving to quell a rising revolt among rightist whites against South African policy in Namibia (South-West Africa), Prime Minister Pieter Botha announced today the appointment of Gerrit Viljoen, a powerful political figure here, as administrator of the Pretoria-ruled territory.

Mr. Viljoen, now rector of Johannesburg's Rand Afrikaans University, will take over from Marthinus Steyn, who will return to his former job as judge in the Orange Free State province.

Mr. Steyn's replacement is not expected to affect renewed Western initiatives to break the impasse in negotiations with South Africa over a United Nations plan to bring Namibia peacefully to independence.

The plan calls for a cease-fire in the war between South Africa and its guerrilla opponents, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

However, if Mr. Botha and his new surrogate, Mr. Viljoen, fail to assuage the conservative whites' anger — and are faced with a serious revolt that could spill over into South Africa, where Mr. Botha's

party is already in internal turmoil — it could force Mr. Botha to take a much harder line in future negotiations with the Western countries.

A new round of talks on the UN plan will begin in the middle of this month, when Sir James Murray, the British envoy, comes to South Africa as the official spokesman for the five countries engaged in the negotiating process — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

The UN plan's momentum was lost last March when South Africa refused to go ahead with it because of objections it had to how it would be carried out. Since then both the military and political situations have taken turns for the worse in Namibia.

SWAPO guerrillas have increased their activity in the traditional operational area along the border with Angola where they have sanctuary. They have also struck deep into the normally peaceful areas in central Namibia, killing a number of white civilians — a rare occurrence so far in this war compared to the conflict in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

SWAPO, which used to be able to operate as a political party inside the territory even while its external wing carried on a guerrilla war, has had to disband its overt political activities because of police harassment. Its office in the capital, Windhoek, is closed and recent newspaper reports said that 72 of its officials and members were still in detention without charges under South African security legislation.

As the reputed head of the Broederbond Society, the secret organization of Afrikaner men that is the power behind the scenes in South Africa's ruling National Party, Mr. Viljoen is a "political heavyweight," according to one analyst.

He favors moderate change in South Africa and thus is squarely in Mr. Botha's camp within South Africa's National Party.

Mr. Botha appears to hope that Mr. Viljoen's prestige and tact will help him to persuade the rightist whites to accept changes and cease

their public squabbles with the moderate whites of the territory. An alliance of moderate whites and blacks in Namibia, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, is backed by Pretoria.

There are about 91,000 whites in Namibia, of whom about 70 percent are Afrikaans-speaking South African citizens. The conservatives among them object to the introduction of universal suffrage by South Africa in an election held last December, and to what they call "forced integration."

Romania Curbs On Sale of Gas Strand Tourists

BELGRADE, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Thousands of East European tourists were stranded today as Romania imposed strict new energy saving measures demanding that foreigners pay for gasoline in hard currency.

Witnesses said that the situation at the Hungarian-Romanian border looked like a "siege" and the Czechoslovak government protested to the Romanian ambassador in Prague, according to the Czech news agency CTK.

Both Hungary and Czechoslovakia — which belong to the Eastern European economic community, Comecon, as does Romania — warned their citizens not to travel to Romania, breaking existing economic agreements.

CTK said that the Romanian ambassador to Prague Ione Dăncușescu was called to the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry this evening to discuss "recently developed current questions."

The CTK report said that the ambassador was handed a Czech letter of protest against the Romanian decision which has affected "thousands" of Czechs — not to mention other East Europeans — vacationing at the height of the Black Sea tourist season.

Powerful Iranian Moslem Group Cites Lack of Freedom, to Boycott Elections

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Iran's largest Moslem political group announced today it will boycott Friday's constitutional assembly election because it feels the preconditions do not exist for a free vote.

The boycott was announced by Moslem Peoples' Republican Party, representing followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, in a letter to Interior Minister Mehdi Sabbaghian.

It came after a powerful government figure and frequent critic of Islamic rule urged postponement of the election and threatened to other candidates in boycotting the voting.

Iranian Nazih, chairman of the outlawed National Iranian Oil and the most outspoken government critic of religious domination, warned he and three other candidates would boycott the election if they found democratic preconditions were not allowed in the polls.

short, and charged the government had made no effort to create "an atmosphere of freedom and security for the election."

"This casts in doubt the possibility of a free election," results in the elections," the party said.

It said revolutionaries were interfering in the campaign and "distributing propaganda for the benefit of a certain party" — an apparent reference to the Islamic Republican Party — "and that candidates had been threatened by known elements."

Pandolfi Fails In Bid to Form Italian Cabinet

ROME, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Filippo Maria Pandolfi, a Christian Democrat, announced tonight that he has failed in his effort to form a new Italian government. President Sandro Pertini will have to name another premier-designate.

Mr. Pandolfi's failure, which came as a surprise, was caused by a last-minute veto by the Socialists, the country's third-largest party.

The Socialists' decision was a reversal of an earlier stand, and increased the bitterness between them and the ruling Christian Democrats. As a result, the government crisis that developed in January is expected to drag on.

Mr. Pandolfi, an expert in economic and financial affairs, had intended to put together a coalition government consisting of ministers from his own Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Republicans.

He was treasury minister in Premier Giulio Andreotti's caretaker government and is the fourth politician to be asked to try to form a Cabinet to replace the one that fell in January — Italy's 41st since World War II.

National voting for the assembly is scheduled Friday. The majority of the more than 1,000 candidates in the race belong to the Moslem religious group that favors Ayatollah Khomeini's program for the promulgation of an Islamic republic in Iran.

As in the April 1 referendum on an Islamic republic, Iranians 16 years and older will be able to vote for a maximum of 10 candidates.

Moslem militants yesterday broke up a campaign rally of the Marxist Fedayan Khaleh organization in the western Iranian city of Tabriz and beat up Fedayan supporters while they were sticking posters on the walls in the northern town of Chalus, press reports said today.

Rival groups also clashed in the southern city of Ahwaz yesterday during a speech by local politician leader Nasim Khatami. One revolutionary guard was killed in the clash, said the reports.

King Statue Planned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The House yesterday authorized \$25,000 to be spent for a statue or bust of slain civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to be placed in the Capitol. The House Administration committee reported that it would be the first work of art in the Capitol to honor a black person.

Moderate Arabs Urge Dialogue

U.S. Reviews Approach to PLO

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Efforts by moderate Arab nations to get the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Carter administration together in a political dialogue have triggered a high-level review of U.S. strategy toward the Palestinians, U.S. officials said yesterday.

That review has not produced any change in U.S. policy toward the PLO, the officials insisted. But there were signs that it has produced differences within the administration over the approach that the United States should take toward an effort to get PLO recognition of Israel.

Some officials appear to fear that the effort will fail, as it did in 1977, and that the negotiating deadlock over the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will continue. Others fear the possible success of the effort. They want to keep the administration from being maneuvered into having to start a dialogue with the PLO when such a step would produce a major confrontation with Israel and perhaps cause Israel to pull out of the continuing negotiations on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The absence of a U.S. strategy to deal with the latest initiative by PLO supporters surfaced at the

United Nations on Monday when U.S. delegates demanded and received a three-week delay in considering a moderately worded resolution on the Middle East, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The United States said that it would be forced to veto such a resolution if it were presented now, according to these reports, but added that the situation might change if the resolution were presented at the end of this month.

The aim of the resolution is to restate the terms of UN Security Council Resolution 242, which guarantees Israel's right to exist, in a document that also would contain language from the Camp David peace agreements recognizing Palestinian political rights.

Behind the legalistic diplomatic formulations lies an explosive political dilemma for the Carter administration based on the 1975 U.S. commitment to Israel not to talk directly to, or negotiate with, the PLO as long as the PLO does not accept Resolution 242.

Israel's position is that it will never agree to talk to the PLO, which Prime Minister Menachem Begin repeatedly has called a gang of murderous terrorists.

U.S.-Israeli relations are strained because of a dispute over the position of an international peace-

keeping force to supervise Israeli troop withdrawals from the Sinai. The strain would be made worse if the PLO dialogue question were to be dealt with now.

Israeli concern over the U.S. attitude toward the latest UN effort was apparent in high-level diplomatic contacts in recent days. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reassured Ephraim Evron, the Israeli ambassador here, at a meeting last Friday that the United States had not changed its position on the PLO, and Harold Saunders, an assistant secretary of state, repeated that assurance in a telephone call to Mr. Evron on Sunday, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Saunders, who reportedly said that the United States would oppose any effort to change, add or delete from Resolution 242, gave the assurance in response to a specific Israeli question about a UN resolution that might encourage PLO participation in the peace process.

Mr. Vance has stressed publicly in the Middle East the need for urgent action to get Palestinians involved in the West Bank-Gaza autonomy negotiations that began in late May among Egypt, Israel and the United States.

Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil producers have called on the Carter administration to begin a dialogue with the PLO as the first step toward seeking a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement that they will accept.

Robert Strauss, President Carter's special Middle East negotiator, is said to have participated in the meetings over the last 10 days at which the Palestinian question has been discussed. But he reportedly has steered clear of becoming involved in the UN resolution effort, leaving that to Mr. Vance and Mr. Saunders to handle.

"Whatever we do, we must do it so that we remain firm and steadfast to our enunciated principles," Mr. Strauss said yesterday in a telephone interview. "If there is one thing that we need now it is as much certainty in our position as possible. We must remain steadfast."

Linked to Arafat Meeting

The move to get a shift on Israel by the PLO springs in part from Yasser Arafat's meeting in Vienna last month with former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The two European leaders were said to have been encouraged by signs of moderation from Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman. Mr. Arafat and one of his chief aides, Saleh Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, have been quoted by Beirut newspapers as saying that the PLO is prepared to meet with U.S. officials.

Kuwait is leading the effort at the UN to encourage Resolution 242 in some language that saves face for Mr. Arafat but fulfills the U.S. prerequisites for a dialogue.

Hodding Carter 3d, a State Department spokesman, said that the United States would not accept any wording change in Resolution 242, but he described the resolution as "a building block" and noted that the Camp David agreements had retained the integrity of Resolution 242 while adding new language.

Italy Neo-Fascist Guilty in Slaying

LATINA, Italy, Aug. 1 (AP) — A court in this central Italian town has convicted former neo-Fascist Deputy Sandro Saccucci of being an accessory to the slaying of a young Communist in 1976 and sentenced him to a 12-year prison term.

Saccucci, a 36-year-old former paratrooper, was tried Monday in absentia. He fled there after being charged with participating in the shooting in which Luigi Di Rosa, a 19-year-old Communist Party member, died.

The shooting took place at the end of an election rally at Sezze, near Rome, where Saccucci was campaigning for re-election to the Chamber of Deputies on the ticket of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

Kuwait Message

The idea of a Euro-Arab dialogue, however, started with a message in May from Kuwait to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was then holding the Common Market presidency. The message, delivered by Sheikh Ali Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister and former national investment manager, asked France to take the initiative in mobilizing European help for moderate Arab countries. French and Arab sources said.

In return, Kuwait promised to ensure that Europe was spared any major cutoff in oil supplies and offered to explore the possibilities of a long-term supply arrangement covering both quantities and price, the sources said. Mr. Sabah had obtained prior approval for the message from other Gulf states, including the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, which joined the proposal, the sources said. To follow up, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing stopped in the UAE last month en route to the South Pacific, and Mr. Sabah was back in Paris last week. Both West German and British ministers have made recent visits to Gulf states seeking additional oil supplies and expanded export markets for their countries.

"We are benefiting first," a French official conceded, "but our Common Market partners eventually will benefit, too, if we can work out a way to pursue the negotiations steadily."



President Eanes watches as new Premier Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo speaks after taking oath.

Pintassilgo Cabinet Starts Caretaker Term in Lisbon

LISBON, Aug. 1 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes today swore in Premier Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo and her 16-member, all-male caretaker government, asking them to supervise "integrally democratic" elections in the fall.

"In a pre-electoral context, impartiality and independence are the

essential values to assure that the political parties will be able to carry out their campaigns in total liberty and in a climate of peace," Gen. Eanes said.

Miss Pintassilgo, who becomes Portugal's first woman premier, said that if her Cabinet showed any bias, it would be toward "the most unfavored." The former ambas-

ador to UNESCO also said that her government's nonpartisan character would enable it to provide "new solutions" for the country's problems.

Under the Constitution, she has 10 days to draw up her government program for submission to Parliament, which will later be dissolved to make way for the elections.

U.S. Tries to Buy Back Jets Sold to Shah

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The Carter administration is actively negotiating with Iran to buy back the 78 Navy F-14 fighters sold to the deposed shah, government officials acknowledge.

The negotiations are driven by two primary policy considerations on the U.S. side: To keep the secret fighter plane from falling into Soviet hands and to strengthen the frayed ties with Iran's Islamic government.

The immediate question, sources said, is whether the government headed by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini will go along with a U.S. request to inspect the F-14s on the ground in Iran to determine their worth.

Brand new, the F-14s cost about \$25 million each. But the United States, in negotiations to date, has told Iranian officials that it will not pay that much for the used fighters. Washington has not yet determined an offering price.

If the Iranians refused to accept what the United States ends up offering for the F-14s, the Carter administration has prepared a fallback position, sources said.

Alternative Plan

Instead of paying cash for the Iranian planes, the alternative plan is to pay for them in aerospace hardware, such as spare parts for Iranian civilian transport planes and the less sophisticated fleet of F-4 fighter-bombers that the Khomeini government intends to keep flying.

Administration officials said yesterday that they are encouraged that the Khomeini government is at least considering letting U.S. Navy inspection teams into Iran to examine the F-14s. The barrier possibility also is under informal discussion right now, sources said.

Despite the trauma inflicted on much of Iran during the transition from the shah to the Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian Air Force has managed to continue training, according to U.S. military sources. In fact, these sources said, the Iranian pilots are still flying some of their F-14s.

However, the Khomeini government told U.S. officials in Iran last month that it has no intention of trying to keep the highly sophisticated F-14 in its air force. The plane requires complicated maintenance.

Fair Price

Rather than sell the F-14s to a third country, Iranian officials told the United States that Iran would sell the planes back to Washington if a fair price were offered for them. Bruce Laiogen, State Depart-

ment representative in Tehran, and Ibrahim Yazdi, the Iranian foreign minister, have been handling the F-14 negotiations for their respective countries.

Before a selling price, the United States has suggested to Iran that the F-14s be put to storage to retard deterioration. The United States has offered to send a team of specialists to Iran to help do this, sources said.

According to the Pentagon, the shah paid the United States \$1.28 billion for 80 F-14s and another

\$274 million for the 250 Phoenix missiles and associated equipment. Each F-14 carries six Phoenix missiles, a highly secret air-to-air weapon. The plane itself also has secret devices on it that the Pentagon would hate to see fall into Soviet hands.

Two of the 80 F-14s crashed during training flights in Iran, leaving 78. One of those 78 is currently in the Grumman plant in Bethpage, N.Y., for modification while the remaining 77 are under heavy guard in Iran.

Jailed Nicaraguan Troops Call Sandinistas Friendly

(Continued from Page 1) of greeting or complaint with the mob of men and women strung out along the chain-link fence to the fields surrounding the complex of two-story concrete buildings. Rumors of torture and denial of food and clothing gain reason and the drenching rains waiting for word of their friends and relatives inside.

The prison commander, a 26-year-old former economics student and a four-year veteran of the Sandinista Front who calls himself Roland, said that he hoped to be able to permit family visits soon and to start releasing those who would not have to stand trial. The rebels have started canvassing the inmate list to decide who will be accused of war crimes and who will be allowed to go free. Roland said.

He was philosophical about the chaotic state of his command. "The kind of disorder that our country has just experienced affects all institutions," he said, "including

the prisons. We found our country in a lamentable condition, and we find this prison in a lamentable condition."

Roland said also that one had to appreciate the current function of the Model Jail. "Normally, jails remove dangerous persons from society. Here, we are protecting our revolution against those who would subvert it if they could and we are protecting the prisoners from members of the public who would hurt them if they could."

While there have been no reports of Sandinista captors harming their prisoners, there have been incidents — the most recent a lynching of an accused spy Friday in Masaya where individuals have exacted their own revenge.

8 Villagers Killed In Turkish Ambush

ANKARA, Aug. 1 (AP) — Eight persons were killed and three were wounded when a group of villagers were ambushed by rival clans in the eastern province of Erzurum, official sources said today.

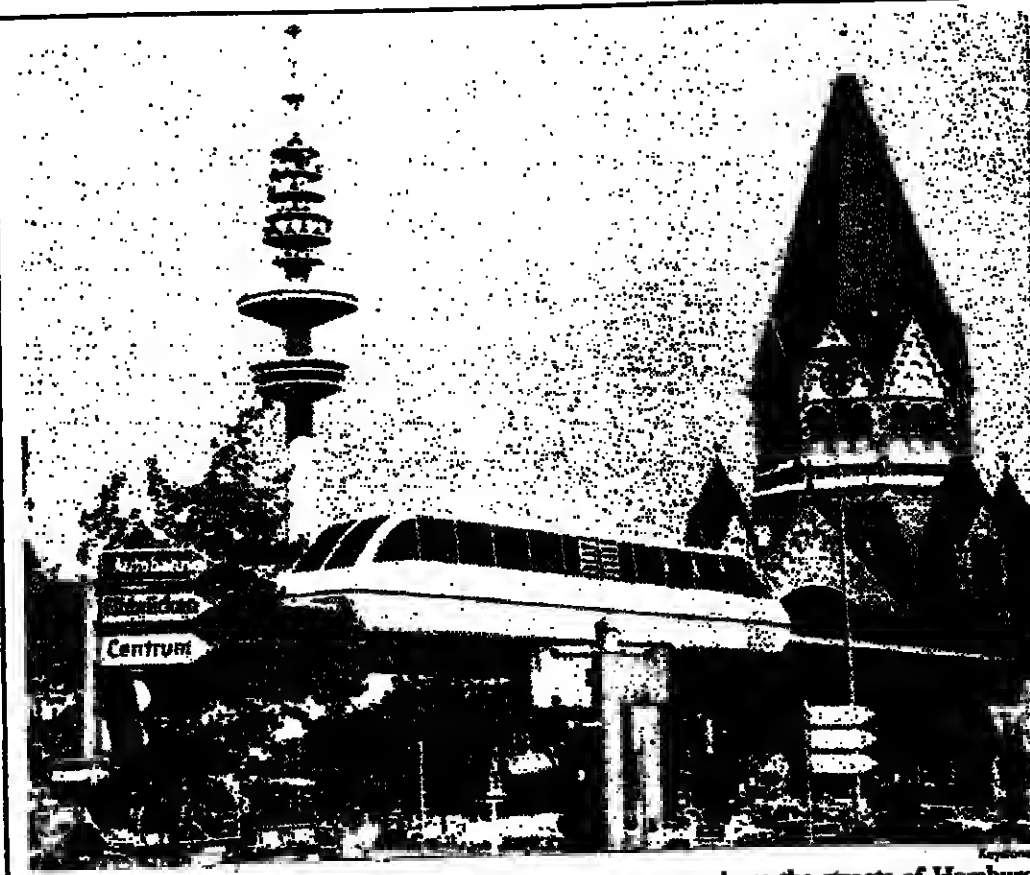
They said that the shooting last night between the villagers was believed to have been caused by a land dispute.

Arson Suspected In Houston Fire

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (UPI) — A fire raged through an 1,100-unit apartment complex here yesterday, injuring 12 persons, leaving several hundred homeless and causing damage estimated at \$15 million.

A spokesman for the fire department said that arson was being investigated to what he called the biggest apartment building fire in the city's history.

The blaze started in Woodway Square Apartments about 3 p.m. and quickly spread to 25 wood-shingle buildings. Dozens of fire trucks from Houston and the suburbs were called in to fight the fire. Police immediately sealed off the area to prevent looting.



TRIAL RUN — A train in a prototype transit system passes above the streets of Hamburg. The elevated, magnetic-suspension system is scheduled to be used for a one-year trial period.

Rightist Pressure on Botha

Politicking Is Seen In Rhodie Arrest

By Cary K. Smith

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Just when South Africa's Information Department seemed to be enjoying the great relief of many politicians — news came that P. W. Botha, the central figure in the scandal, was arrested July 19 in a French resort town.

Mr. Botha was wanted here on charges of fraud in connection with activities when he headed South Africa's \$72 million covert propaganda campaign that allegedly involved bribery of overseas opinion-makers. The campaign also involved the establishment of numerous front organizations to influence public opinion in favor of South Africa at home and abroad.

It would be naive to think it took four months for the South African and French police to locate Mr. Rhodie, in Juan-les-Pins on the French Riviera, where he frequented expensive restaurants, nightclubs and tennis courts. A warrant for his arrest was issued March 16, and even that came three months after government investigators officially recommended he be charged.

The South African government has been reluctant to prosecute or extradite Mr. Rhodie because it feared that the former information secretary would make good on his secret activities during his tenure as this country's top intelligence diplomatic courier, Mr. Rhodie's information, it was feared, possibly could undermine South Africa's relations with other countries.

The reasons for his arrest at this time appear to be twofold: both in the internal politics of the ruling National Party, which is torn by factional rivalry, and the personality of Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

Mr. Botha is under pressure from the right wing of his party. The conservatives are perturbed by his policy initiatives, which they view as deviations from the party's racial-segregationist tenets. As long as Mr. Botha is seen to be failing to fulfill his election pledge to have clean government by mopping up the scandal and bringing Mr. Rhodie back for trial, he leaves himself open for attack by conservative forces on this issue.

Meeting the Challenge

The move to get Mr. Rhodie back also demonstrates Mr. Botha's personal desire of leaving issues unresolved and of failing to meet challenges head on.

There is another factor that helps explain the arrest. Mr. Botha has been criticized for his handling of the scandal by both his voters — former Information Minister Cornelius Mulder and former State President John Vorster — and his beneficiaries — the opposition politicians. But few can dispute that Mr. Botha has emerged so far personally unscathed. A possible explanation is that he has been helped by the fact that he has been known to be responsible for the scandal — Mr. Vorster, Mr. Mulder, Mr. Rhodie and former intelligence chief Hendrik van den Bergh.

The confidence Mr. Botha now shows is also reflected in the government's charging of Mr. Mulder with contempt of the Erasmus Commission, of inquiry into the scandal for refusing to testify before it.

Mr. Mulder's trial began today and he has vowed to tell "the truth" about the scandal.



P. W. Botha

(Mr. Mulder pleaded not guilty today. United Press International reported. He won a respite of charges by having the case referred to the Supreme Court.)

If substantiated, allegations that the South African government named moderate political figures in neighboring Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe would have hampered Pretoria's case there. There are also charges that bribes were paid to politicians and trade union leaders and that illegal campaign contributions were made to U.S. politicians.

In an interview with a magazine before his arrest, Rhodie claimed he was the victim of a successful campaign open contacts with moderate African leaders, the Associated Press reported from Amsterdam. The magazine Elsevier, Mr. Rhodie also said he delivered \$500,000 to James Manenham, who was president of the Seychelles gain support for South Africa's white-minority government. Manenham was ousted in a coup.

In all the potential revelations appears that direct implicates Mr. Botha would come only Rhodie has proof that Mr. Mulder transferred from his special assignment in 1974, when he was later of defense. It alleged given to Mulder, publisher McGoff to help him attempt to win the Washington Star, although McGoff has denied the report.

Judge Fines McGoff In Federal Inquiry

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (UPI) — A federal judge has fined McGoff and his lawyer \$100 for refusing to answer questions in a money that was used to buy newspaper.

South Africa's Erasmus Commission said last month that McGoff received government money to purchase the Washington Star and that he used \$6 million in 1974 to buy the Sacramento-based Justice Democrat is investigating those reports.

Federal Judge Charles R. Bork ordered Mr. McGoff and his lawyer to pay the fine. McGoff's lawyer, John J. McGoff, said McGoff's financial records were not in his possession at the time of the hearing.

Business Wary of Political Climate

Uncertainty Fuels Decline of Montre

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL (UPI) — From its huge plant in the Montreal suburb of Longueuil, Pratt & Whitney, the U.S.-owned manufacturer of 200-craft engines, intends to move its headquarters to a \$150-million office and commercial complex it is building in the booming oil center of Calgary, Alberta.

Both moves have made headlines in this divided city, whose future as one of Canada's largest urban centers has rarely been subjected to as much debate as in the last few months. A steady stream of reports, seminars and newspaper articles reflect the anxiety that seems to be intensifying in Montreal as the time of a projected referendum on the political future of the province of Quebec approaches.

Sometime next spring, Quebec's four million voters, almost half of them concentrated in the Montreal region, will be asked to approve a provincial government proposal to negotiate with Ottawa the terms of political sovereignty and economic association with the rest of Canada.

Problems May Grow

Business and political groups that oppose independence contend that Montreal is already suffering because of the uncertainty surrounding the province's political future and the nationalist moves made by the Quebec government. These groups predict even greater problems if the secessionist aspirations are realized.

Although 80 percent of Quebec's people are French-speaking, the proportion is reduced to 65 percent in the Montreal region because the bulk of the English-speaking minority, together with other linguistic minorities, is concentrated here.

Opposition to independence cuts across language lines, but it is especially acute in the English-language community, which feels cultural, economic and political ties to other parts of Canada more strongly than does the French-speaking majority.

The big industrial and financial institutions are run largely by anglophones, who feel increasingly threatened by francophone nationalism and who face a bid by the French-speaking majority for greater participation in the economic life of Montreal.

It is generally agreed that Montreal began to slip as a national and international business center a long time ago, and the move by the Bank of Montreal, a symbol of how central and western Canada have gained at this city's expense.

But the subject of Montreal's decline, which has paralleled that of the northeastern United States, has become a political controversy since the provincial election victory of the independence-minded Parti Quebecois in November, 1976, and its subsequent efforts to make Quebec a French-speaking nation.

The catalogue of grievances against government policies drawn up by the business community is long and one, and two of them a threat to the decision by P. Whitney to move its engine plant to Quebec and accordingly re-locate into English-language schools. Newcomers to Quebec from other Canadian provinces must send their children to French-language schools. Exemptions are given to families who come to Quebec on temporary assignment.

Pratt & Whitney, like other companies doing business across the border internationally, complain that it cannot recruit qualified workers because of the restricted schooling for their children.

The other grievance is the rate of taxation for people earning \$30,000 a year or more, compared with rates in other provinces.

Oil Flow Abate In Mexican Well

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas (UPI) — A Mexican official monitoring oil drilling from a well off the Yucatan Peninsula says the flow has been reduced by a third and the well shut in by mid-September.

The well has been reduced 30,000 barrels to about 20,000 a day, said Navy Capt. Oronoz. "That's by direct means — pumping in special mud to clog the well. We are still on two relief wells."

He said the relief wells will be the pressure off the main, which blew out June 3, and eventually stop the flow. Sept. 16 target date.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune

NATO's Need to Standardize

Since conventional arms sales are a generally accepted instrument of foreign policy, although of questionable value, and since they affect the balance of payments and level of employment in producer countries, and since the existence of an arms industry is bound up with a nation's self-image and its capacity to project power, no government is likely to willingly renounce its right to produce weapons and sell them abroad. This is especially true for the Western nations now that the price of oil has risen sharply, forcing consumers to export what they can, including arms, to offset the drain on their hard-currency reserves.

In a series of articles for the International Herald Tribune this week, Jonathan Kandell examined several aspects of the conventional arms competition. He particularly drew attention to a grave security risk implicit in the rivalry of Western nations for Third World and other foreign arms business. "Nationalism and profits," Kandell wrote, "are on a headlong collision course with security needs. If a weapon achieves a market abroad, bringing in revenues and supporting jobs at home, it is certain to be placed in the NATO arsenal, even if similar armaments are already in use. That means even more multiplicity of weapons systems and a further impairing of NATO's effectiveness against Warsaw Pact forces, which are larger and standardized with Soviet equipment." Standardization is the key. It is shocking that NATO forces must operate with weapons systems that are incompatible. Since the arms trade, like the Warsaw Pact, is likely to be a fact of international life for a long time, the Western nations would be well-advised to deal quickly and effectively with their security problem.

The arms business is devilishly enmeshed

in a web of economic, political and security interests. But it would be short-sighted on the part of Western leaders to neglect mutual security in favor of narrower national pursuits. So far the NATO allies have lacked the political will to reach agreement on even the foundations of an Atlantic Alliance coordinated defense industry that would produce a single main battle tank to replace the seven different ones now in use, or a bullet that can be fired from every rifle in the NATO arsenal. Outgunned as NATO is by the Warsaw Pact, NATO's political leaders should be expected to put a higher premium on efficiency.

It is possible, though by no means certain, that such an arrangement by the Western nations might mean a reduction in profits or jobs in one country or another. But if that should happen, leaders clever enough to devise the Common Agricultural Policy and the European Monetary System could, undoubtedly, be clever enough to invent an equalizing mechanism. The establishment of a rationalized NATO defense industry obviously will not put an end to national defense industries. There will be products of advanced weapons research that no government will care to share, even with its closest allies. And there will be weapons other than those designed for NATO that individual governments will want to sell to third countries for either foreign policy or commercial reasons.

Because most nations contend that they sell weapons abroad largely to keep their domestic arms industries viable, perhaps the existence of a NATO industry will dampen over-all sales, especially to Third World countries. But even if that fails to happen, at least NATO will not lose a battle, or even a war, for lack of a unified communications system.

The SALT-2 Argument

In a way, the administration has already succeeded beyond its wildest dreams in the effort to win Senate approval of the SALT-2 treaty. Here it is barely midsummer, and a growing chorus of important voices (whose opposition had been most feared) is saying that the treaty itself is no villain, that its ratification is almost a matter of indifference, that the fundamental strategic problems that most concern them are in fact beyond the power of the treaty, as such, either to remedy or even make much worse. That is necessarily a foreshortened and somewhat distorted version of the positions taken by Henry Kissinger and Georgia's Sen. Sam Nunn, as well as some others on the skeptical middle-right. And each has sketched out certain special hesitations and recommendations and objections of his own. But it is still fair to say that in some unexpected and consequential sense both have pronounced the treaty neutral — meaning that its significance and therefore its merit can only be judged in terms of the use the administration plans to make of its relatively permissive terms.

In this they were accepting a line of argument the administration has been plying with ever greater fervor for months: that the SALT-2 accords are neutral and harmless so far as the changes in the strategic balance that worry a lot of senators and others are concerned. Yes, it is all too unfortunately true, this argument goes, that for a period in the early to middle (or late) 1980s the U.S. land-based ICBM force will be vulnerable to destruction by Soviet attack. But, in the context of ratifying the accords, the principal reply has not been that this is an unrealistic fear or that the United States would still have enough nuclear explosive power available to counterattack mercilessly and thus to deter in the first place (the standard answer). Rather it has been that the treaty under consideration did not cause the pending "sitting duck" status of the Minuteman force and, most important, does nothing to prevent our taking steps to remedy this status. The argument runs that the proposed development of the new MX mobile land-based missile and some other military initiatives, all countenanced by the accords, will provide the remedy.

To the evident discomfiture of some of the treaty's supporters in and out of the administration, prominent critics such as Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Nunn have now accepted this construction of the treaty's inherent meaning and merit — almost. The difference is that they are insisting, as a condition of support, on tougher military and political measures, and they want them in hand before the SALT accords are approved.

The administration asked for this. There was never any prospect — nor should there have been — of its being able to have the SALT accords discussed in that detached,

antiseptic, "no linkage" way some of its spokesmen originally seemed to be insisting on, as if the treaty and protocol were self-contained and self-sufficient and self-enforcing documents that enjoyed a clean and innocent life apart from the conduct of the armed-to-the-teeth and not-very-friendly parties that had signed them. So it was always in the cards that the SALT documents would be considered in the context of larger Soviet-U.S. relations and of Soviet behavior. And once the administration (properly) enlarged the whole debate to include the changing strategic relationship and its own plans (that is, the MX) for dealing with it — they could hardly expect to keep others, like Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Nunn, from pursuing this line of thought — to somewhat different, or at least more stringent, conclusions.

You do not have to believe in all the improbable-to-preposterous scenario warfare the arms specialists set forth to believe that the conditions the warriors describe, starting in the early 1980s, are worth worrying about. That should be a central focus of the arms debate. And even though the treaty is "neutral" in the sense of not ruling out steps to change these conditions, there is nothing wrong with making the treaty's acceptance contingent on certain undertakings from the administration about how it will act to reduce the high risks inherent in a situation where the U.S. land-based ICBMs are known to be theoretically vulnerable to attack by the other side and of potential military use only if they are preemptively fired at the war-edge of an international conflict.

We think the critics are right to make evidence of an authentic and active effort to reverse this situation a central issue of treaty ratification. Our confidence does not extend, however, to the particular weapon system that has been selected to do the main part of the job. In gaining the approval of SALT-1, a commitment to the Trident submarine — premature and now conceded by many to have been wrong — was undertaken. The MX system, along with the implausible basing modes being discussed for it, has as many serious and impressive critics (on both sides of the debate) as the Trident bat, and the MX case looks to be even stronger. At the very least, the momentum toward acceptance of this system should be slowed and various proposed alternatives weighed. It is correct to say that SALT-2 can only be reasonably considered in the context of the changing U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship and how the U.S. land-based missile force can be made more stable and secure over the next decades. There are far too many question marks surrounding the MX to suggest that it should have the principal part in this urgent project.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

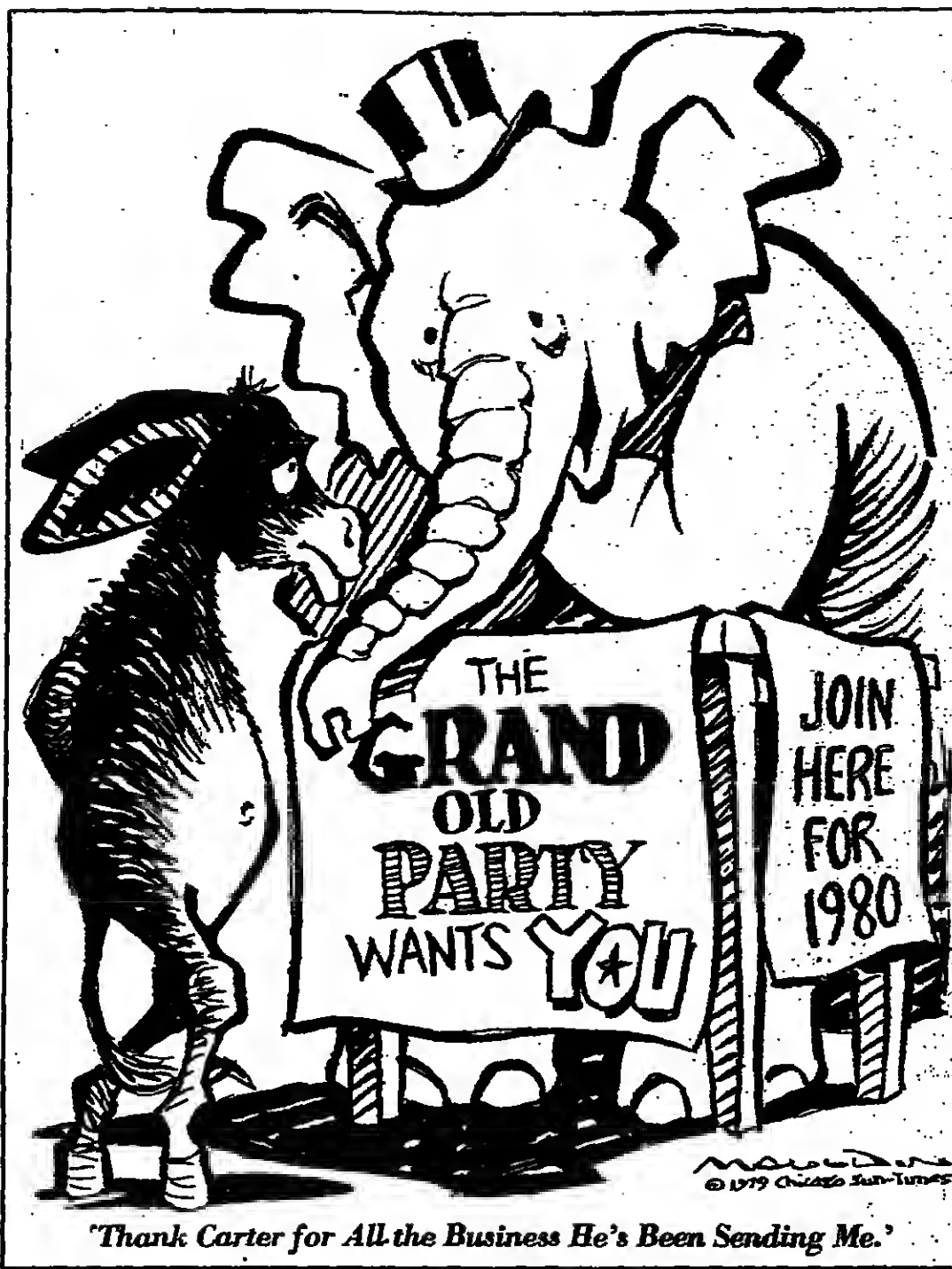
August 2, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Herald commented in an editorial: "The Cincinnati Enquirer agrees with this newspaper that the National Committees of both the great political parties should see that future conventions shall be free from the immediate presence of thousands of demonstrative spectators, virtually participating in the proceedings. It is vitally necessary that the important business should be transacted under conditions conducive to deliberation and orderly debate. As our esteemed contemporary satirically observes: 'The country can provide itself with quadrantal circuses and beer gardens in some other way.'"

Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1929

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Police reserves were ordered out tonight to help quell a race riot that broke out in the Negro section after Patrolman Fitzgerald had been shot and killed by Dave Singleton, a Negro. Fitzgerald had been shot through the heart when he entered the Negro section to investigate a case. Although no definite testimony as to the slayer was taken, Singleton's resistance when the police appeared is taken as confession of his guilt, for he was heavily armed and fired from behind the bolted door of his shack. After the police killed Singleton, they waded into a tangling mob of whites and blacks, out for vengeance for their respective races.



"Thank Carter for All the Business He's Been Sending Me."

A Look at Iraq's Hussein

By Andrew Borowiec

NICOSIA — The mercurial, highly disparate mass of people known as the Arab world has a new preoccupation.

For the past few weeks, "Iraq watching" has to some extent replaced concern and speculation about the ups and downs of what is often called "President Carter's peace treaty" between Israel and Egypt.

Getting richer in petrodollars, committed to friendship with the Soviet Union but mercilessly hunting down local communists, denying Israel's right to exist but increasing trade with the United States, Iraq has frequently been an enigma to Middle East watchers. The interest in the country of 11 million and the third largest oil exporter (after Saudi Arabia and Iran) has grown since Saddam Hussein, 42, formally took over power last month.

Charisma

Mr. Hussein has a "gray eminence" for a number of years, particularly since ailing president Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr was preparing to leave the scene. When Mr. Bakr finally stepped down, Mr. Hussein not only became president but also premier, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and secretary general of the Iraqi Ba'ath Socialist Party.

To many Arabs, the presentable, elegant Iraqi looms as a new leader whose charisma is likely to spill over the country's borders. In an area devoid of galvanizing leadership, Iraq's Hussein appears to some Arabs almost as a "new ناصر."

It is obviously, much too early to predict whether Mr. Hussein can electrify the Arab masses to the same extent as Nasser did. Nasser was a leader of the most populous but also one of the poorest Arab nations. His successor, President Anwar Sadat, is tarnished by accepting "President Carter's treaty." No other Arab leader has succeeded in making an imprint on the turbulent Middle Eastern scene since 1970.

Kurdish Problem

For the time being, Mr. Hussein has been proceeding cautiously, apparently determined to put his house in order first. And that appears to be a somewhat difficult task.

Iraq's 5 million Kurds are restive once again, helped by the former followers of Mustafa Barzani, who began to trickle into the country from Iran led by Barzani's son, Masoud.

There are difficulties with Iran, gripped by the chaos and frenzy of the Islamic revolution. Earlier this year, Iran accused Iraq of "massing troops" along the Shatt el-Arab river, which forms part of the frontier between the two countries. The new leaders of Iran have not forgotten

the fact that Mr. Hussein was one of the last statesmen voicing support for the deposed Shah.

Iran has also blamed Iraq for fomenting unrest among the Arab population of the oil-producing Khuzestan province.

There are strains in Iraq's relationship with Moscow, despite the 15-year friendship treaty. Although Mr. Hussein was one of the engineers of the treaty, he is on record as saying:

Nuances

"We are not a satellite of Moscow. We are sometimes in agreement, sometimes in semi-agreement and sometimes in disagreement."

One of the main "disagreements" was Iraq's refusal of both landing rights and airspace for Soviet planes supplying Cuban forces fighting in the Horn of Africa. Also, over the past year, Iraq has been diversifying its arms purchases; Moscow no longer being the sole supplier.

Many Arabs regard Iraq as changing from a "superhawk" to a "superdove," unconditionally supporting Palestinian terrorism — to a more conservative nation, conscious of its steadily growing bank account. This, perhaps, is an oversimplification. Mr. Hussein, however, has shown himself to be very much aware of political nuance. Only time will tell whether his approach is what the Arab masses have been waiting for.

To be sure, he behaved with typical Arab guile when the plan of the Iraqi-Syrian "merger" was conceived last January. "We will be a single state: one army, one foreign ministry, one national anthem, one flag," he said at the time. It almost sounded like one of Nasser's speeches. And the results — at this time — appear to be the same.

Arab governments appear concerned about the nature of the future relationship between Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran and Mr. Hussein's Iraq. While conscious of the emotional and religious impact of the Iranian revolution, most Arab rulers are also concerned about its destabilizing aspects. On the one hand committed to Islam and to any power that hoists Islam as its banner, they are also careful not to swing too much toward a country which shows all the signs of instability.

Arab Fortress

At the time of mutual Iraq-Iran accusations, the Jordanian newspaper Al-Rai said: "Iraq is an Arab fortress but Iran today supports all Arab causes. It is the duty of all Arabs to mediate the dispute."

Neither Iran nor Mr. Hussein needed not asked for any mediators. And the Arabs seemed to be reassured of one key fact: Mr. Hussein is not likely to compromise on the question of Israel.

Iraq may no longer be an open supporter of Palestinian terrorism but neither is it a believer in any form of accommodation with Israel.

Mr. Hussein is emphatic about that. "The Arabs will not always be weak," he said recently. "Their strength is growing daily. In 10 years there will be a different equation."

Ten years is a long time anywhere, particularly in the Middle East. But since he has been associated with Iraq's regime for the past 10 years, Mr. Hussein has remained steadfast on this issue.

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New Movement in Namibia

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — The future of southern Africa hangs by a thread — will it be war, or will it be change? It could well be that the mind of the South African on the one hand, and the guerrillas on the other, is set in concrete. In which case, nothing the West does can avert a long drawn out bitter conflict, spreading from Rhodesia and Namibia into South Africa itself.

It is just conceivable, however, that there are still influences at work that push both sides to a compromise even now. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the Namibian dispute.

After two years of intensive negotiations with the Western "contact group" of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, the sides are only, in substance, inches apart.

Fear

What keeps them from final agreement is partly the South African fear that an agreement that would allow UN supervised elections might bring the Marxist-inclined South-West African Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) to power. Partly, too, it is SWAPO's fear that at the last-gasp victory would be snatched from them by an electoral alliance of the more conservative elements of the black population in coalition with white settlers.

For outside diplomats attempting to win an elusive accord, such a fine balance in the power equation appears as a virtue. Both sides should compromise if only because the other side thinks it would win.

It is not easy to establish whose fault it is that the deal is not made. Both sides have compromised generously. Both sides have given away positions that at one time they swore they would never shift from. Yet both sides have a habit of throwing new demands on the table when all seems cleared for action.

On April 10, 1978, the five Western nations placed their proposals for a suitable compromise before the UN Security Council. They asked for the recall of the South African and SWAPO soldiers to bases to be followed within three months by the withdrawal of all but 1,500 South African troops to South Africa.

Transition

There would be a transition leading up to elections to be presided over by a South African appointed administrator general. The UN special representative, however, would have watchdog authority over the South African appointee, with the implied, if unspoken, power to veto any controversial measure. There would also be a large UN force al-

Time's Running Out For Carter Recovery

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The calendar now becomes the dominant fact of life for Jimmy Carter and his struggle for political survival. The sands of time, as the poets say, are running fast for this president.

At the outside, he has 15 months to establish a reputation as a competent leader before the voters pass judgment on his reelection.

Given the fact that his polls are sampling historic lows and he has publicly acknowledged serious shortcomings in his past performance and reshuffled virtually the entire domestic side of his Cabinet, that is little enough time to repair the damage.

Heavier Odds

But there are many politicians in both parties who think the vital decisions for Carter will fall sooner than that. The Democratic convention opens in New York a year from now, and there are many who believe Carter faces heavier odds in gaining renomination than he does against a Republican challenger in the general election.

With the filing of a fund-raising committee for California Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., the reality of that challenge is at hand. Meanwhile, the pressures on Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., to enter the race against Carter continue to mount.

Whatever Camp David and the Cabinet, shake-up have accomplished for his administration, they have not quieted the rebellion against Carter in his own party.

If the nomination struggle is critical — as it almost surely is — then the starkness of Carter's timetable for recovery is even greater than the 12-to-15 month deadlines suggested.

The precinct caucuses in Iowa come next Jan. 21, the New Hampshire primary on Feb. 16, with those dates in mind, a veteran Democrat with ties to both Carter and Kennedy aptly describes this as a "180-day presidency." On the critical issues of energy and the economy, social and urban policy, where Carter has basically restructured his administration in the past fortnight, that is all the time that is left to produce results.

Salesmanship

To many observers, that suggests that salesmanship, rather than substantive performance, must be the hallmark of the 180-day government. The problems of inflation and energy dependence are too stubborn, the bureaucratic and congressional barriers to breakthroughs in urban or social policy too high, to think that Carter can claw his way back to public esteem by his record of accomplishment in the next six months.

What he has to do, this analysis

holds, is get out and sell him the U.S. people as a fellow citizen struggling to cope with unimaginable challenges. The cautions are that the president self accepts this view, been has revised his schedule to himself at least a day a week what amounts to campaign time side Washington.

His new Cabinet appointments to people who can carry Carter's message to their own constituencies on behalf of the president. Bar Washington is full of ties that the hard-sell approach work. And among these ties there is a growing belief Carter's timetable may be even earlier crisis point — on could come within 90 days.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Wash., forecast such a crisis comments which led Carter, Jackson's bad judgment. But he is far from alone. J. Sasser, the manager of Reagan's undeclared presidential campaign, foresees a "crunch point" for Carter, as Sasser believes likely the president's peace has not really been by the July elections and polls once again begin to fall.

Squeeze

Others see the showdown when the heating season begins. New England and the oil squeeze of 85-cent-a-gallon compounds the recession and produces a demand on dy from his own constituents he lead a rescue effort by a president.

Still others think the month could come on Oct. 1980, when mass meetings held to choose delegates to the convention, and a potent Kennedy organization to strength against the Carter in a state which Carter, at 1976 victory, cannot afford to lose. Conceivably, Carter can a the polls these politicians. But they are right in one. He has precious little time well.

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In Text Leaked to Press

Red Brigades Dissidents Score Leaders

By Henry Tanner
ROME, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Members of Italy's Red Brigades terrorist organization have become embroiled in a bitter internal dispute, the leaders being attacked by dissidents as "Stalinists" who misjudged the mood of the country, handled the kidnap-murder of Premier Aldo Moro and let his successes "go to their heads."

The split became public this week when Lotta Continua (The Struggle Continues), a leftist Rome newspaper, published a 20-page document containing the dissidents' charges. The paper said that document had been left on its steps at night.

In the document, the "command" of the Red Brigades is rebuffed as a small group of men among military-type terrorist operations from an underground movement, isolated from the rest of the nation.

The dissidents are described as a group of more politically minded revolutionaries, who have rejected the necessity of armed violence but want to combine it with social and political action in factories, hospitals and the slums, with help of the mass of disaffected students, workers and other citizens.

The document implies that there was a power struggle and that dissidents lost, leaving the "Stalinists" in control of the organization.

The document is judged genuine by experts who have analyzed its

terminology and content. It is reported to have borne the names of Velio Morucci and Adriana Faranda, members of the Red Brigades who were arrested two months ago. It is believed to have been written as a position paper for a debate in the organization at some time before the arrests.

Unwelcome Implications

Not all of the document's far-reaching implications are welcome to Italy's law enforcement authorities.

Some police officers believe that the open break in the unity of the Red Brigades will reduce the effectiveness of the terrorist organization and ultimately destroy it. Investigators have been unable all along to penetrate the organization. None of the approximately 250 persons currently in jail on suspicion of involvement in terrorist operations has given valuable inside information to the police, officials say. Now there is hope that, at the least, a few defectors and informers may materialize.

But other officials find it alarming to think that the most extremist elements have won the power struggle in the terrorist organization and are presumably free to act as they please.

Some officials now suspect that Mr. Morucci and Mrs. Faranda were "handed over" to the police by the command of the Red Brigades. The two were found in a rented room in Prati, a middle-class neighborhood of Rome, near the

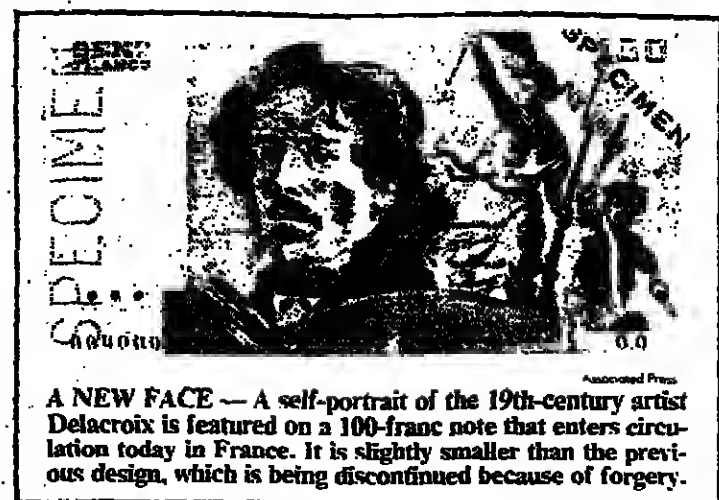
place where several getaway cars used in terrorist operations had been stolen or abandoned. They had an arsenal of weapons, including the machine pistol used in Mr. Moro's murder, stashed under their bed, along with paraphernalia used in guerrilla operations.

Mr. Morucci and Mrs. Faranda were arrested by criminal police acting on a tip, not by the anti-terrorist squads. It has been reported that a few weeks before their arrest their superiors ordered them to give up a more protected hideout for the obviously less secure apartment in Prati.

Showdown Visit

At about the time of the move last February or March, Mr. Morucci, who is believed to have been the head of the "Rome Column" of the Red Brigades, received the visit of several members of the central command, according to an internal document of the organization captured by police and cited in the press several weeks ago. During that visit, it is believed, occurred the showdown between the dissidents and the leaders of the organization.

In a survey of the history of political terrorism in Italy, that document said that in the early 1970s there was in Italy a Revolutionary Movement of the Left, which remained ineffectual because it had no leadership and no military



A NEW FACE — A self-portrait of the 19th-century artist Delacroix is featured on a 100-franc note that enters circulation today in France. It is slightly smaller than the previous design, which is being discontinued because of forgery.

organization. The Red Brigades organization was set up to give this movement a cutting edge, the document said; but it added that during the years that followed, the organization gradually became mired in bureaucratic rigidity, and lost contact with the rest of the country to the point of impeding the class struggle, instead of furthering it.

Renato Curcio and other founding members of the Red Brigades were good leaders who understood the complexity of the revolutionary struggle, the document said, adding that the second-generation leaders — those who have been directing operations for the last several years — had become "arrogant and presumptuous."

"They mistake modern-day Italy for Russia of 1917 or, worse, China of 1949," the document said. The

kidnap-murder of Aldo Moro, it went on, showed the "immense potential" of the revolutionary movement, but the leaders squandered that advantage because they continued to carry out isolated terrorist attacks against individuals instead of combining guerrilla operations with political and social agitation in factories, working-class neighborhoods and the universities, where large parts of the population could have been mobilized.

The ability to mobilize powerful military means during the Moro affair "went to the heads" of the leaders of the organization and caused them to believe that they could touch off an armed popular uprising simply by goading the government into repressive police measures. "This was madness," the document said.

Obituaries
William Todman, TV Games Producer

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP) — William Todman, 62, half of the Goodson-Todman television team that produced such hit game shows as "Match Game," "What's My Line" and "The Price Is Right," has died after surgery, his secretary said.

Mr. Todman, who died Sunday night, would have been 63 yesterday. He had a history of heart trouble and became ill at his home in Scarsdale, N.Y., last week and was taken to a hospital there, where he underwent surgery Sunday.

Mr. Todman and his partner, Mark Goodson, were among the earliest and most successful TV producers, forming their partnership in 1946.

Joseph J. Kotalla

BREDA, The Netherlands, Aug. 1 (AP) — Joseph J. Kotalla, 71, one of the last three German war criminals held in the Netherlands, has died in prison, Dutch Radio reported today.

Kotalla, 70, was convicted after World War II for atrocities committed while he was deputy commander of a concentration camp at Amersfoort in the Netherlands. He was accused at the trial of organizing and taking part in the execution of prisoners.

He was sentenced to death, but later received life imprisonment.

The two other convicted war

criminals held at Breda are Franz Fischer, 78, and Ferdinand aus der Funten, 70.

Frank O. Moseley

BLACKSBURG, Va., Aug. 1 (UPI) — Frank O. Moseley, 68, former athletic director and head football coach at Virginia Tech, died yesterday of cancer at a hospital here.

Mr. Moseley retired as athletic director in June of last year after helping guide Virginia Tech's program to national prominence.

Coming to Tech in 1951 as athletic director and football coach, Mr. Moseley compiled a record of 54-42-4 in 10 seasons as coach before relinquishing the job to Jerry Claiborne in 1960.

A quarterback for the University of Alabama in the 1930s, Mr. Moseley served as an assistant under Paul (Bear) Bryant when Mr. Bryant coached at Maryland and Kentucky.

Clarence E. Manion

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 1 (UPI) — Clarence E. Manion, 83, former dean of the University of Notre Dame law school and conservative radio and television commentator, has died.

Mr. Manion, who created the

"Manion Forum" radio and television program, served as a Notre Dame law professor for 25 years and was dean of the law school from 1941 to 1952.

Henry Robbins

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Book editor Henry Robbins, 51, who during his career handled such writers as Tom Wolfe, Donald Barthelme and Joan Didion, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Robbins, vice president and editor-in-chief for adult books at E.P. Dutton, was stricken while on his way to work, a spokesman for the publishing house said.

Beatrice Lehman

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Beatrice Lehman, 76, stage, movie and television actress, died here yesterday.

In 1977, she was named Radio Actress of the Year.

Miss Lehman, daughter of a magistrate, won praise from critics for varied roles, but did not achieve her ambition to play Shakespeare until 1947, when she was the nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" at Stratford-on-Avon.

In 1945, Miss Lehman became president of Equity, the actors' union.

Moscow Claiming Success With Global Radio Service

By Thomas Kent
MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP) — Soviet officials are delighted with their latest effort in radio propaganda, claiming that the ambitious project — the Radio Moscow World Service — is hogging the airwaves.

Designed to increase credibility, it beamed around the world in English for 19 hours a day, the program is heard by millions of listeners and brings in 1,000 letters a month.

Many old-time propaganda shows have been blue-penciled in scripts to make the programs acceptable to Western audiences. Program planners say that in two of the oldest standbys of political jargon — "imperialism" and "capitalism" — may soon be "nipped from the air."

"Perhaps we're becoming more sophisticated," says Vladimir Zverev, a veteran English language commentator. "We want to speak a human voice. We are human beings."

Meanwhile, thousands of Russians are tuning in to the World Service, even if they do not understand English, because of its Soviet "k and disco" music. Such music is little time on local radio.

The World Service programs even be helping to distract the young Russians from Western broadcasts. Western programs range from members of diplomatic families who have spent long periods living in Britain or the United States to new graduates of the Soviet capital's foreign language institutes. One fulltime announcer, 25-year-old Marina Dynova, graduated several years ago from the capital's most renowned foreign language academy.

Also working for Radio Moscow have been Americans and Britons who have settled in the Soviet Union.

After 20 Years, Poland Opens Nazi Archives

WARSAW, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Poland has agreed to open Nazi crimes archives that Jewish scholars have sought in vain to see for 20 years. Elie Wiesel, chairman of the U.S. Presidential Commission on the Holocaust, said yesterday.

Mr. Wiesel told Western reporters that Justice Minister Jerzy Buzek during talks Monday to let commission's experts make copies of the archive materials and send them to Washington. The archives contain many captured Nazi orders with names of war criminals who are still alive, he said.

Mr. Wiesel, a Romanian-born scholar and author who survived a concentration camp, said he is astounded at the ease with which the U.S. delegation got access to the archives. When he mentioned his surprise to Mr. Buzek, he said, the justice minister told him: "You know, maybe it was politics. Maybe we have different leaders in a different regime."

The commission delegation of 10 arrived in Warsaw Monday. It includes theologians, historians, Jewish community leaders and concentration camp survivors.

U.K. Crash Toll Rises to 17 Dead

LERWICK, Shetland Islands, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The death toll has risen to 17 persons after yesterday's crash of a charter plane into the North Sea after an attempted take-off from Sumburgh airport in the Shetland Islands.

The 30 survivors either swam to safety or were pulled from the choppy waters by helicopters and small fishing boats, police said. The plane sank in 70 feet of water and officials said 11 bodies remained trapped inside when the search for survivors was suspended yesterday.

The plane, a twin-engine turboprop Dornier Hawker Siddeley, was carrying 44 Shetland Sea oil rig workers and a three-member crew to Aberdeen, Scotland, the oil company shore base. "We believe it went into the sea and never got airborne," a spokesman for Shell said.

Huge Hailstones, Violent Winds Pound Colorado and Wyoming

DENVER, Aug. 1 — Black clouds boiled up along the front range of the Rocky Mountains yesterday, threatening more of the hailstorms and violent winds that have injured dozens and caused millions of dollars' damage in recent weeks.

The unusual storms in the mile-high plains and mountain foothills that stretch from Colorado Springs to Casper, Wyo., brought more hail to the region in July than to any other place in the United States, Steve Markkanen of the National Weather Service said.

On Monday, hailstones the size of grapefruit pounded Fort Collins, 50 miles north of Denver, injuring about 25 persons and causing an estimated \$20 million damage to cars and homes. Dr. William Repert, medical director of the emergency room at Poudre Valley Memorial Hospital, said he had never seen such injuries.

"Most were direct hits, mostly on heads," he said. "We treated 15 to 18 persons for scalp lacerations, and picked glass out of others. Most of them also had big swollen bruises on arms and shoulders."

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The London Stage

'A Life in the Theater' Goes Wrong in Writing

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 1 (IHT) — Despite rising prices, extra taxes and correspondingly falling audience figures, the London theater in midsummer continues to be as active as Broadway in mid-November. Of the four shows to have opened here in late July, two have come straight from New York — and the first of the summer's Broadway imports proves something of a disappointment.

David Mamet's "A Life in the Theater" at the Open Space is a wonderful idea for a play gone disastrously wrong in the writing. The setting is a dressing room, and the cast consists of two actors: one an old Barrymoresque barnstormer with memories of better days, the other a chilly, ambitious lad on his way up.

In the course of a long evening, they leave their dressing room for the stage about half a dozen times to perform snippets from their repertoire: a little Chekhov here, a war melodrama there. In each of these mini-parodies, disaster strikes — zippers burst, moustaches fall off, lines are forgotten. The sheer tackiness of the actors' lives, right down to the holes in their underpants, is contrasted with the glamour they are supposed to be conjuring up on stage.

The actors are so bad, and their theater so unbelievably tacky, that they can hardly be considered representative of their profession on either side of the Atlantic — none of which would matter were Mamet (author of the haunting "American Buffalo") purely interested in doing jokes about awful acting.

But somewhere in "A Life in the Theater" there is a much more serious theme, about the way an actor, in taking on so many other lives, loses sight of his own. That theme gets lost along the way despite strong performances from Freddie Jones and Patrick Ryecart. We are thus left with a few old backstage gags and the feeling that we have been hit over the head for hours with bound volumes of Variety.

At Hampstead, Richard Harris' "Outside Edge" is a sub-Ayckbourn little comedy about the private lives of a cricketing eleven and their assorted wives and girlfriends. The jokes tend to be of the most basic variety ("I've come from East Molesey," "I don't blame you"), and Mr. Harris doesn't seem to have a lot to say about his characters beyond that they're all more or less unhappily paired sexually and that cricket is no substitute for anything beyond permanent boyhood. He does however have some superb actors, including Maurice Lipman and Ian Trigger — she playing a bricklayer and a master chef locked into one of the most

hilariously implausible marriages of recent times. Terminal boredom is fended off by a series of infinitely detailed performances.

At The Queens on Shaftesbury Avenue, C.P. Taylor's "And a Nightingale Sang" is one of those musical nostalgia shows that once seemed the exclusive province of Peter Nichols. The setting is, despite the title, not Berkeley Square but World War II Newcastle, and the cast are members of a vociferous family plus their lovers.

If you can imagine Coward's "This Happy Breed" somehow merged with "Forget-Me-Not-Lane," you'll have some idea of what's afoot here, confusing though that may be to the Japanese tourist trade. There are some rich and ripe performances, Patricia Routledge as the manic Catholic mother and Gemma Jones as her partially-disabled daughter both look as though they should be part of some long-running television soap opera — "Another Family at War" perhaps.

If you know a lot about the suburbs of Newcastle, there are doubtless some good jokes here, and if 30 years later, the most you want of British wartime play is sentiment, schmaltz and echoes of Vera Lynn, then hurry along. What you'll still get, though, is a box of 1940s chocolates from which someone has carefully removed all the hard centers.

Next door at the Globe Theater is "Songbook," yet another courageous attempt (and one far less doomed than most) at the Great British Musical. Composer Monty Norman and lyricist Julian More, who did "Expresso Bongo" and the English "Irma la Douce," have come up with a format that neatly avoids the old West End problem of a musical plot.

Taking a hint from "Cole," "Cowdy Custard" and "Side by Side by Sondheim," they have simply invented a songwriter, Moony Soapbro, and cobbled together an evening of the songs he would have written had he existed. If you're still with me

Thus we get everything from Busby Berkeley parodies through Trenet and Porter pastiches to Beale and disco beats. For Moony was nothing if not a survivor — indeed, when he finally dies (eloquently by his own Moony synthesiser), the lights go out all over Broadway, although only because of a power outage.

The plot tends to be a little tortuous in its attempts to marry Moony off to an amalgam of all the Mifords, but the freedom it gives a brilliant cast (Anton Rodgers, David Hasty, Gemma Craven, Diane Langton and Andrew Wadsworth) to ransack the entire 20th-century history of popular songwriting is enviable.



Diane Langton, David Healy in "Songbook."

'Porporino' Is Neapolitan Novelty Success at Aix-en-Provence

By David Stevens

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Aug. 1 (IHT) — "Porporino," the principal novelty of this year's Aix-en-Provence Festival and in many respects its principal success, is a curious exercise in musical archaeology — an operatic pastiche based on a recent novel set in a thoroughly dead era of musical history.

The novel, "Porporino," or the Mysteries of Naples (winner of the Prix Medias in 1974), and its stage adaptation by author Dominique Fernandez, seeks to evoke the world of 17th and 18th-century Neapolitan opera and its dependence on the legendary vocal powers of the castrati — the surgically "fixed" male sopranos and altos for whom most of the great operatic roles of the era were written.

Hardly a pertinent subject these days, one might think, yet the adaptation of great singers is still with us, and the androgynous, bisexual world of soprano heroes has a certain relevance in the era of unisex and gay rights.

High-Camp Staging

This world premiere was a mixture of spoken text (part historical data, part sociological humbug) and instrumental and vocal music drawn from a dozen composers of the epoch (Mozart, Pergolesi, Tommaso Traetta, Nicola Jommelli, Porpora, Durante, Leo and others). The text and staging, by Patrick Guinand, bordered on high camp, particularly in the personage of Prince Sansonero, patron of the arts, protector of castrati, alchemist and metaphysician. In this role, Daniel Emilfork was required to stalk around and declaim as if rehearsing for a third-rate revival of "Nosferatu."

Fortunately there were the flamboyantly frivolous sets and costumes of Pier Luigi Pizzi and

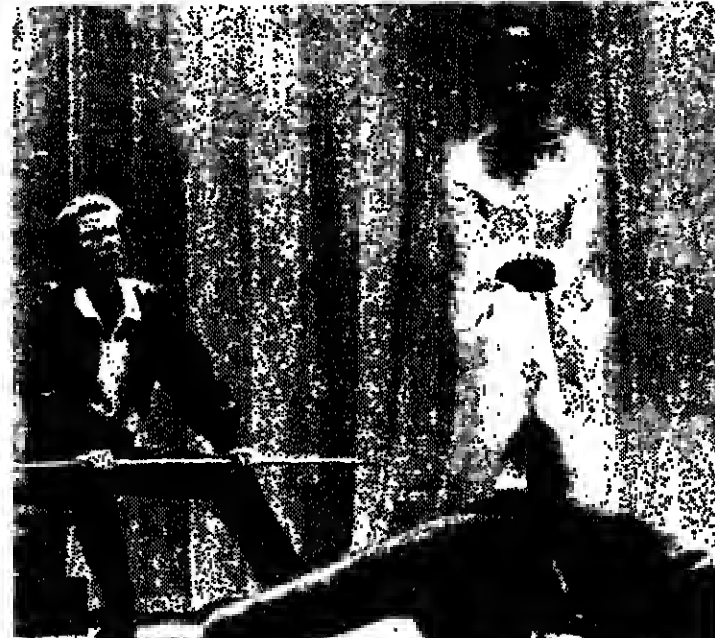
above all, the music, superbly delivered by two outstanding singers portraying castrati who were both friends and rivals. Tenor Bruce Brewer (Porporino) and counter-tenor James Bowman (Feliciano) got the message and conveyed it, and the message is the seductive power of this extravagant and exuberant music when sung with a triumphant conviction that transcends the nonsense of the texts.

Although a tenor is a historical error, Brewer actually had the best of it, singing the soprano music transposed down an octave, but soaring with ease and style more than two octaves up to high Ds in arias from Pergolesi's "Adriano in Siria" and Jommelli's "Achille in Sciro."

Bowman's pitch is closer to the original, but the modern counter-tenor has neither the range nor the power of a castrato. Still, he had great fun with his music, notably the Porpora aria in which the singer competes in brilliance with an accompanying trumpet, although he seemed a bit discomfited by some of his campy stage business.

Mozart has long been the house composer at Aix, although he has not fared too well in recent years. This year's new production of "The Marriage of Figaro" was a singularly leaden and joyless affair, largely due to the misfeasance of Jorge Lavelli and Max Griesner.

This director-designer team has worked wonders both with over-



Samuel Ramey, Barbara Hendricks in "Marriage of Figaro."

U.S. Troupe Stages Latin Drama in Orleans Abbey

By Thomas Quinn Curran

ORLEANS, France, Aug. 1 (IHT) — The Wagon Theater of Charlottesville, Va., an enterprising group pioneering in broadening the scope of the U.S. stage, undertook a long trek this week to the outskirts of Orleans.

In the Saint-Benoit monastery, founded in the 6th century, the visitors staged and filmed the 12th-century Latin liturgical drama "Vestitus Sepulchri" on the altar and in the aisles of the chapel. The play is considered a perfect specimen of the Easter dramas created in the churches of the Middle Ages. The original manuscript is in the Orleans library and is probably the work of the abbey's scholars. At that time it was performed by Saint-Benoit monks after a vigil in the early hours of Easter morning.

At the center of the play is the figure of Mary Magdalen who, overcoming her fears, finds the courage to enter the tomb to see the place where the Saviour has been deposited. Gabriel and his choir of angels are above her, and about her are the two other Marys, St. John and St. Peter and later the resurrected Jesus, who leads the triumphant procession through the church. She addresses the audience directly — pleading confidence in eternal life by evidence of the miracle.

Eloquence

The Wagon company has the required vocal eloquence for liturgical recital, singing and chanting. Custer LaRue's Mary Magdalen, Aurelia Crawford's Mary and Carl Edwards' Christ all have distinctive quality, and the direction of Paul

Hildebrand lends the spectacle the

atrical fluidity. Fletcher Collins, director of the Wagon theater, has arranged the text and supervised both this week's live production and the film version, which is now completed. This is his second visit to Saint-Benoit; 10 years ago he staged another medieval mystery play here, "The Resurrection of Lazarus." The University of Virginia Press has published a volume he has edited of 10 sacred dramas.

"Vestitus Sepulchri" has not been performed at Saint-Benoit in the last seven centuries. Its original performance by Benedictine monks took place in the crypt, by candlelight, before Easter dawn. Collins, in elevating it to the chapel, has widened its performing space and its movement.

The withdrawn life of the

monastery was somewhat up weeks ago when trucks carrying movie crew and their camera sound, and lighting equipment rolled up, disturbing the quiet. But the monks have most obliging and hospitable they participate in a play the play by taking take their in the after pews to sing a hymn. The Wagon Theater in its is headquarters maintains an nationalistic that warrants Collins, a graduate of the Drama School, is an author the medieval stage but including variety of play in his repertoire.

"Promising Dramatists" "There are, I find, many young dramatists in Aix," he said. "They try to crash way and, failing to do so, they up. They have need of ex and if we think there is a talent in their plays, we p them."

"It is important for any playwright to see his work public, to learn from experience and to know what is like on the stage and what those are matters he can't at his desk."

"But we are not only concerned with the drama," he said. "The moderns, some of them still known in the United States, translation of Pirandello's a play that has never Broadway, and we produced."

Collins' son Christopher, naval officer during World War and master Russian. He published a volume of trans of Nikolai Evreinov's, judged the outst Russian dramatist since C died in exile in Paris 25. The centenary of his birth is celebrated this year with it duction of his plays in Russ the Wagon Theater has giv "Unmasked Ball" its tation in English and h, several of his one-act fantasies.

In a sense, the elder Col his scheme for a cosmopolitan gram, is following in Evreinov's footsteps. The versatile Russ, addition to his immense dramatist, was a producer imagination — a strong in on Meyerhold and Eisenstein. At his Petrograd theater, fed an entire history of During its course he, like revived the mystery plays Middle Ages.

Sharps and F

LONDON — The first of the Shakespeare's Hamlet, 2 of 7:30 p.m. — the next night by George Fenn and the last by George Fenn, Aug. 2, 7:30 p.m. in the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London. The first of the Shakespeare's Hamlet, 2 of 7:30 p.m. in the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London. The first of the Shakespeare's Hamlet, 2 of 7:30 p.m. in the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London.

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PEC Light-Oil Production Cuts Lightening Market, Lifting Price

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ)—A production cutback by the smaller producers in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is lightening supply of so-called sweet crude oil, leading to widespread speculation that OPEC's month-old price ceiling experts say that if the price materializes, it could lead to a wide range of problems for the world's oil-consuming nations. The sweet crude, which is the most desirable and most expensive, would be good for further official price increases, they say, even though

erling Up; Gold Drops 25-Ounce

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ)—The pound today closed \$3.25 an ounce lower from yesterday at \$3.27, although a late rally added 1/8 to the closing quote. The pound's fall, after a steady rise since the start of the year, was renewed strength and rose against the dollar, which was also traded, but its value was down as operators sought other currencies, mainly the pound, but the yen, which was buoyant because of market rumors that the discount rate would be raised. The late gold quote was \$290.00-290.50, bid and up from \$287.75 at the opening. The dollar was down from \$290.00 to \$289.50, the fixing and \$289.50 late.

There was no specific news to account for the pound's gain of more than 1/8 cent, but it was concentrated, profit-taking, and early today, the pound's fall, after a steady rise since the start of the year, was renewed strength and rose against the dollar, which was also traded, but its value was down as operators sought other currencies, mainly the pound, but the yen, which was buoyant because of market rumors that the discount rate would be raised. The late gold quote was \$290.00-290.50, bid and up from \$287.75 at the opening. The dollar was down from \$290.00 to \$289.50, the fixing and \$289.50 late.

gium in Pact With Companies Oil Supplies

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ)—Belgian government and the companies in the European Community today agreed to a five-year agreement to require oil companies to supply oil at established but let them apply a "crisis" in times of soaring spot costs. Economics Minister Willy Claes said that the companies, including all Belgian firms and conglomerates with affiliates in Belgium, had pledged to "regular supplies to the and its distribution network without distinction and not to discriminate against Belgium in favor of other countries." He said, the government would do all in its power to the companies access to petroleum on the world market. He said, the agreement was a "serious element," Mr. Claes said.

overall crude supplies are returning to normal. Within the last week Nigeria has sold customers that it is planning to cut production by 10 percent and Algeria has told some buyers that its output would be cut by 20 percent. Yesterday two Kuwaiti newspapers reported that production in that country would be cut by 25 percent. And, earlier this month, Libya threatened to cut off oil exports to the United States.

These countries are important producers of the low-sulfur, high-yielding crude that is known in the oil industry as "sweet" or "light" because it produces less pollution when burned and is easier to refine. Some of the countries that produce it are among the most militant members in OPEC and were upset at the pricing agreements reached in Geneva last June.

Many of the smaller countries were not at all sympathetic to the price agreement at Geneva, said Bruce Wilson, an analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "This is an attempt to tighten the market for light oil. I don't believe we've seen the end of OPEC price increases this year."

Obvious Violations
Not all analysts are willing to predict price increases so soon but they agree that some producers are willing to ignore the official OPEC price range of \$18 to \$23.50 a barrel. The \$23.50 price ceiling is being "challenged" with obvious violations, said John Lichtblau, director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. Mr. Lichtblau thinks that the \$5.50 price range in the OPEC ceilings is too narrow to allow for the variations in the quality of different crudes.

The major U.S. oil companies have reacted differently to the moves toward production cutbacks.

A spokesman for Mobil, the second-largest domestic oil company, said that few of the reported cutbacks had been confirmed by the company and that the impact would be minimal because there were sufficient worldwide supplies of sweet crudes. He added, "Any effect on price or supply, large or small, would not be felt until the fourth quarter."

But an executive of another large oil company recalled that spot shortages of gasoline occurred at the end of last summer when supplies of light oil were tight, even though the overall crude supply situation was adequate. Light oil is most useful for producing gasoline and such distillates as diesel fuel, jet fuel and home heating oil, and the executive thinks that these products may absorb the impact of a tighter market for light crudes.

BP Warning

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ)—British Petroleum officials warned today that the Nigerian government's decision to cut oil supplies to BP will have a destabilizing effect on world oil supplies and will force up prices in spot markets.

BP Deputy Chairman Monty Pennell said that Nigeria had supplied BP with about 12 million tons of oil annually, most of which was shipped to Continental Europe. The cutoff in supply to BP represents a drop of about 15 percent in the company's total shipments to the continent.

Nigeria is expected to place most, if not all, of this oil on the spot market, Mr. Pennell said. He predicted that this change will act as a destabilizing factor on world oil prices and that spot prices will rise as various European and other oil companies compete for this new Nigerian crude.



Chrysler President Lee Iacocca (left) checks statistics as Chairman John Riccardo reads a statement during the news conference at which the firm reported its largest quarterly loss.

U.S. Businesses Turning To 'Financial Gunboats'

By Peter Arnett

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Iran was a disaster. Nicaragua remains a cliff-hanger. China promises the best opportunity in ages but also the greatest risk.

That is the U.S. businessman's sober view of recent political developments in a world where it is becoming increasingly difficult for the safety of foreign investment to be guaranteed.

"We don't use gunboats any more, and the Marines aren't available either," said Alexander Lotocki, an underwriter with the American International Group, who noted that U.S. assets have been expropriated in recent years by 24 countries, most of them in the Third World.

But increasing numbers of businessmen are turning to "financial

gunboats"—or political risk insurance—to bail them out of serious trouble abroad and protect their investments overseas, now estimated at \$160 billion.

The phones really began to ring when Nicaragua started to collapse," said Mr. Lotocki. With the new government still sorting out policy, U.S. businessmen with millions invested in Nicaragua are waiting anxiously. Very few had insurance.

'Caught Short'
"Iran is the excellent example of how American companies were caught short without adequate political risk insurance," said Jay Shapiro, president of the JLS group, an insurance broker based in New York that specializes in political risk policies.

As much as \$30 million will be written in political risk premiums this year, said Harry Malmgren, a JLS vice president, averaging around 1 percent of contracts valued at \$3 billion in nearly 30 foreign countries. The insurers are selling to businessmen generally outside the Fortune 500 giants who can absorb losses or are covered by the government's Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Coverage can be found in the private marketplace in a week, Mr. Shapiro said. The JLS group, one of the most aggressive, tells business that its assets abroad are as valuable as those in the United States. "We point out that losses by expropriation are as devastating as loss by fire," Mr. Shapiro said.

U.S. business assets have been lost by confiscation in Zaire, Pakistan, India, Brazil and 20 other countries. But expropriation has become more subtle, Mr. Shapiro said. "Countries are more concerned about their image. They might draw up a set of operating conditions that are almost unacceptable under which to do business. They may insist a majority share be sold to locals, and this usually means selling under duress," he said. The country also may make payments in full in local currency and not allow them to be converted to another currency.

Mr. Shapiro and the others sell their insurance by convincing businessmen that they cannot afford to be without it. "We measure the possibilities of loss in economic terms, our judgments reflecting intelligence we gather from around the world," he said. "We try to take the mystery out of dealing overseas."

At a price, political insurance can be obtained for almost any country. But rates, which began around 0.5 percent and are generally about 1 percent, can go as high as 9 percent.

U.S. Announces Grain Limits of Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union will be allowed to buy 10 million tons of U.S. wheat over the 14 months beginning August, the U.S. Agriculture Department announced today. The department also said there will be no wheat set-aside program in effect for the 1980 crop. The Soviets can buy a total of 17 million tons of U.S. grain in the third year of the U.S.-Soviet grain trade agreement, ending Sept. 30, supply agreement, ending Sept. 30, the USDA said. Of this amount, the U.S.S.R. has already bought around 11.5 million tons of corn and 3.5 million tons of wheat. The decision allows the Soviets to take an additional two million tons of wheat in the third year, the USDA said.

In the fourth year of the agreement, which begins Oct. 1, 1979, the Soviets can take eight million tons of wheat and five million tons of corn. Additional Soviet quotas on corn will be discussed later, the department said.

The changes include allowing firms to take up loans with a minimum term to final maturity of seven years, instead of 10 years previously, and permitting them to spend the proceeds of Eurocurrency notes issues with this term and meeting other conditions within the Netherlands.

U.K.'s MCAs Dropped
BRUSSELS, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—British monetary compensatory amounts, subsidies on food imports, will be abolished for all products from Monday, the Common Market Commission said today.

Chrysler Asks Washington For Bailout of \$1-Billion

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The alternative to providing federal aid to Chrysler Corp. appears to be letting the company fail, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long said today.

Yesterday, Chrysler reported a \$207.1-million second-quarter loss, its biggest three-month deficit ever and greater than its loss for all last year. And, faced with the prospect of another big loss this quarter, the beleaguered No. 2 auto company is scrambling to conserve and scrape up cash to maintain operations.

At yesterday's afternoon news conference in Detroit, Chrysler's chairman, Mr. Riccardo, said the company's losses have not been formally submitted to Congress, and there is no assurance such relief would be approved. Mr. Long, D-La., said no proposals have been sent to the Hill regarding Chrysler. While he did not say he favored federal aid for Chrysler, he did note that similar arrangements had been made for Lockheed Corp.

At the House Ways and Means Committee, said that when the Carter administration makes a recommendation on aid for Chrysler, the committee will take a look at the proposal and expedite consideration of it. However, he did not say whether he favored helping the ailing concern. The Treasury Department yesterday said that it is considering Chrysler's request for federal aid.

Meanwhile, the cash-strapped auto company is casting about for sources of funds to remain afloat. Among other things, the company is pressuring its suppliers for extended payment terms, has obtained a \$400-million Japanese bank credit line to finance its purchases.

Barcelona Traction Holds Annual Vigil

TORONTO, Aug. 1 (WPI)—A handful of investors conducted their annual vigil last week as Barcelona Traction, Light and Power held its annual meeting. The fading hopes of the shareholders for compensation received little encouragement from Chairman Richard Bouché.

The company was declared bankrupt in 1948 by a small town court in Spain that ordered its assets sold. But more than 30 years later, the annual ritual required to keep the company alive was carried out again. Directors were elected, auditors reappointed and financial statements presented as required under Canadian law.

The major shareholder, a Belgian company, financed a quarter-century legal fight to recover the assets or gain compensation, but after spending millions of dollars it abandoned the battle in 1974.

Asked if hope remains, Mr. Bouché quoted an earlier report by the company—"although there are no favorable indications whatsoever, one may not altogether exclude all hope that responsible persons in authority may one day recognize that this company and its shareholders should obtain compensation."

N.Y. Engineer
The firm was formed in the early years of the century by S.F. Pearson, a New York engineer who was a visionary concerning hydroelectric power. He also established Brazilian Traction, now Brascan, and Mexican Light and Power, taken over by the Mexican government in 1960. The company sprang up in an era when Canadian companies and Canadian capital spread hydroelectric development throughout the world. This helped create the image of Canadian expertise in electric generating equipment that to this day is an intangible plus for export sales of the Candu nuclear reactor.

Mr. Pearson drowned in 1917 in the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine. Barcelona was a thriving company in 1936 when the Spanish Civil War broke out. Franco's forces were financed during the civil war in part by Juan March, an entrepreneur and mystery man who later took over the assets of Barcelona Traction.

Although it is a Canadian company, Barcelona Traction issued bonds payable in British pounds sterling and Spanish pesetas. Mr. March was a major buyer of the sterling bonds in the unsettled war and post-war period at depressed prices. Conveniently, the Spanish government imposed currency controls, blocking the conversion of pesetas into sterling. Unable to obtain funds from its operating subsidiaries in Spain, the company could not pay the interest on the sterling debt.

In the little town of Reus, west of Barcelona, a court declared the company bankrupt. The assets were "optioned" with the only bidder the March interests.

Replacement costs of the assets has been estimated at more than \$200 million, or about \$100 a share. A long and bitter legal battle ensued and finally was abandoned in 1974 because the company could find no court of "competent jurisdiction" outside Spain. Mr. Bouché said.

Financial General Bankshares says that a U.S. court ruled that a group of investors from the Middle East could retain their 19-percent stake in the company for another year and continue their attempt to make a tender offer. As part of the legal agreement, the group has raised its offer to \$25 a share from \$22.30.

Alitalia, Italy's national airline, has not yet obtained government authorization for plans announced last May to buy six DC-10s, and it is expected to drop the order, industry sources said. According to a local press report, Alitalia plans to buy Boeing 747s instead of the DC-10s. Douglas DC-10s, but an Alitalia spokesman could not confirm this.

Bodac stockholders overwhelmingly rejected a \$610-million offer to merge with International Paper, freeing the oil and timber firm to study an offer from Weyerhaeuser. International Paper had offered tax-free stock for the merger, and Weyerhaeuser offered \$695 million in cash. As part of the deal, Weyerhaeuser would lease Bodac's mineral rights to Mobil Oil.

Tiger International says that a merger agreement between it and Seaboard World Airlines was approved by both boards. The company said that Seaboard shareholders

changes of Mitsubishi Motors' cars for import, has heavily drawn down its North American bank credit lines to finance a ballooning inventory of vehicles and has deferred payment of certain employee pension-fund liabilities.

And Mr. Riccardo acknowledged that, in light of Chrysler's losses, "obviously the dividend is in serious trouble." The Chrysler board has a dividend meeting tomorrow.

The company has been paying 10 cents a share quarterly. It is not likely Chrysler's earnings picture will improve any time soon. Analysts have been predicting a full-year loss for the automaker of up to \$525 million, more than double 1975's record loss. Chrysler's 1978 loss was \$204.6 million. Neither Mr. Riccardo nor Lee

Iacocca, president, would project third or fourth quarter prospects other than to say the third-quarter loss will be "substantial." Mr. Riccardo noted that the third quarter is "normally our worst quarter" because of new-model retooling close downs. And this summer, because of its slow car sales, Chrysler is closing several assembly plants for longer than usual.

Mr. Riccardo declined to consider the possibility that such relief might not be granted. "I believe the government will take action," he said. "We are operating on the assumption that some sort of relief will be forthcoming." However, he could not cite any specific assurances from either the administration or tax-writing bodies in Congress.

NYSE Prices Edge Higher After Profit-Taking Bout

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Takeover news dominated investor attention today as New York Stock Exchange prices edged higher in active trading.

The market eased a bit early in the day, on profit-taking but firmed later when the selling eased. Analysts said investors were encouraged to do a little bargain hunting when the market held its ground.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 3.92 to 850.34 and advances led declines 885 to 580 as volume expanded to 36.63 million shares from 24.36 million yesterday.

The Commerce Department reported during the session that the value of new construction put in place fell 0.8 percent in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$21.5 billion after rising a revised 3.4 percent in May but was up 7.4 percent from a year earlier, unadjusted for inflation.

The department also reported new factory orders in June fell a seasonally adjusted 1.3 percent following an adjusted 3.2-percent rise in May and a 6-percent decline in

April. Factory inventories in June rose 1.5 percent to \$214.4 billion following a 1.1 percent rise in May.

MGIC Investment, on the active list for a second day, jumped 4 1/2 to 33 1/2, after it said it has held very preliminary merger talks with several companies it did not name. The company added nothing had developed from the talks.

Harrah's climbed 3/4 after Holiday Inns said it had some general merger talks with Harrah's in the course of talks about a joint casino venture although it added "there are no further developments to report." Holiday Inns rose a point.

Ranco tumbled 5/8 to 16 1/2. Vorwerk and Co., a privately held West German firm, acquired options to buy for \$21 each the 518,100 Ranco shares held by Warner and Swasey. Vorwerk said it has no present plans to seek control. Warner and Swasey added 1 1/4.

Chancellor picked up 1 1/4 to 33 1/2. It arranged \$200 million of financing, it hopes will allow it to settle all claims against its Bahamian refining assets.

Financial General Bankshares says that a U.S. court ruled that a group of investors from the Middle East could retain their 19-percent stake in the company for another year and continue their attempt to make a tender offer. As part of the legal agreement, the group has raised its offer to \$25 a share from \$22.30.

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News and Notes

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Amdahl says that it has introduced two new computer products: the 470V-7A, a mid-range addition to the 470 series of high performance computers, and the 470 accelerator, a product designed to provide users of 470V-5, 470V-5-11 and 470V-7A computers with additional performance when needed. Amdahl said first shipments of the 470V-7A are scheduled for next month.

Isuzu Motors and a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Motors have established a joint company in the Philippines to manufacture vehicles and parts for marketing there, Isuzu said. The firm, General Motors Philippines, will begin operations in the middle of this month. It will be 60-percent owned by the GM subsidiary. General Motors Overseas Distribution, while Isuzu will take the remaining 40 percent.

Company Reports

		Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated		1979		1978	
Steel Co. of Canada *				Revenue	720.3	661.1	
re	1978	1979		Profits	55.68	65.84	
re	535.5	488.8		Per Share	0.91	1.10	
re	45.2	34.9	First Half	Revenue	1,200.	1,070.	
re	1.68	1.30	Profits	67.60*	\$6.40		
			Per Share	4.86	4.01		
			Coca-Cola	Revenue	1,322.	1,160.	
			Profits	123.59	109.75		
			Per Share	1.00	0.89		
			First Half	Revenue	2,380.	2,070.	
			Profits	208.31	184.91		
			Per Share	1.69	1.50		
			General Dynamics *	Revenue	1,020.	789.00	
			Profits	47.8	30.7		
			Per Share	1.77	1.15		
			First Half	Revenue	1,910.	1,500.	
			Profits	77.3	50.5		
			Per Share	2.85	1.89		
			* Per share adjusted for 2½-for-one stock split in January, 1979.	Revenue	429.5	372.7	
			General Public Utilities	Profits	37.25	37.65	
			Per Share	1.77	1.80		
			First Half	Revenue	841.1	725.3	
			Profits	78.07	77.07		
			Per Share	3.72	3.68		

Edgar Felton, chief executive officer, said that earnings in the first six months were well ahead of the period last year despite adverse currency translation effects due to the rise of sterling.

Aside from SAMA, Saudi International Bank is 20-percent owned by J.P. Morgan Overseas Capital and seven other banks with holdings of 5 percent or less.

Netherlands Eases Curb On Borrowing Abroad

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — The Dutch Central Bank today announced an easing in regulations for Dutch firms borrowing from nonresidents in foreign currencies and for guilders to finance spending in the Netherlands.

The changes include allowing firms to take up loans with a minimum term to final maturity of seven years, instead of 10 years previously, and permitting them to spend the proceeds of Euroguilder note issues with this term and meeting other conditions within the Netherlands.

today. The department also said there will be no wheat set-aside program in effect for the 1980 crop.

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(Continued on Page 9)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev.
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4
MEI	29 3/4	29 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	14	12 1/2	29 3/4

Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev.
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	14	12 1/2	11 1/2

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus. Neither the Attorney General of the State of New York nor the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey nor the Bureau of Securities of the State of New Jersey has passed on or endorsed the merits of this offering. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

NEW ISSUE

July 24, 1979

3,900,000 Shares

BALLY'S PARK PLACE, INC.

Common Stock
(par value \$5.00)

Bally's Park Place, Inc. (the "Company"), a subsidiary of Bally Manufacturing Corporation ("Bally"), is offering to holders of Bally common stock 3,900,000 shares (the "Shares") of Common Stock of the Company for subscription of the Subscription Price set forth below. Bally stockholders will be entitled to purchase (i) one Share for each seven shares of Bally common stock held of record at the close of business on August 10, 1979, and (ii) subject to allotment, for each Share subscribed, one additional Share offered hereby but not subscribed for by other Bally stockholders.


The right of Bally stockholders to acquire Shares is not transferable. This subscription offer expires at 5:00 p.m., Chicago time, on August 27, 1979.

Subscription Price \$15 Per Share

The undersigned are acting as managers of this offer. As soon as practicable after August 10, 1979, Prospectuses will be mailed by the Company to stockholders entitled to subscribe.

F. ROTHSCHILD, UNTERBERG, TOWBIN **BEAR, STEARNS & CO.**

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



Republic of Indonesia

Kuwaiti Dinars 7,000,000
8 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1991
(Redeemable at the option of the holders in 1986)

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Arab-Malaysian Development Bank Berhad
Crédit Lyonnais
Gulf Riyad Bank E.C.
N.V. De Indonesische Overzeese Bank
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.

Abu Dhabi Investment Company Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) Albank Alsaudi Alhoilandi
Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V. (Bahrain Branch) Al Saudi Banque American Express Bank International Group
Arab African International Bank—Cairo Arab Bank Ltd. (OBU) Bahrain Arab Finance Corporation SAL
Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K. The Arab Investment Company S.A.A. (Riyadh)
Arab Bank Investment Company Limited Arab Trust Company K.S.C.
Bankers Trust International Limited Bank of America International Limited
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.—Kuwait Branch The Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East K.S.C.
B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque Nationale de Paris
Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.—Luxembourg Bergen Bank Burgan Bank S.A.K.—Kuwait
Byblos Arab Finance Bank (Belgium) S.A. Citicorp International Group
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab Den norske Creditbank Euro-Kuwait Investment Co. K.S.C.
European Arab Bank (Middle East) E.C. Eurosecurities Limited Financial Group of Kuwait K.S.C.
FRAB Bank International Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG—Vienna The Gulf Bank KSC—Kuwait
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
International Finance and Banking Corporation International Financial Advisers K.S.C.
Kleinwort Benson (Middle East) E.C. Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Finance Co. "KIFCO" Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited Morgan Guaranty Pacific Limited
The National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia) Norse Securities A/S Orion Bank Limited
J. Henry Schroder & Co. S.A.L. Société Générale Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Bahrain Branch) Urban-Arab Japanese Finance Ltd.
United Bank of Kuwait Limited Wardley Middle East Limited

European Gold

August 1, 1977

A.M.	
London	290.85 2
Zurich	290.85 2
Paris (72.5 kilos)	310.02 3

London's gold market was quiet, offering little more than Paris' opening and so for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Close

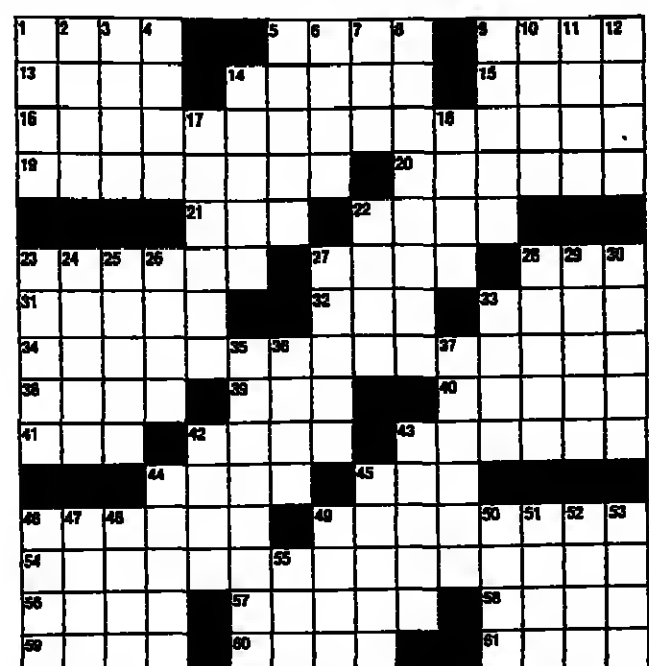
All markets, banks and exchanges were closed Wednesday in observance of the day.

ASK FOR IT EVERYWHERE YOU TRAVEL

International Herald.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Falls back, as a tide
5 A dock has four
9 Elbe tributary
13 Slope plus one
14 Bikini, e.g.
15 Off schedule
16 Tragic event in 1666
19 Gets aboard
20 Stood in line
21 Ship's course
22 Whirl
23 Movie-making chore
27 Car—
28 "The greatest"
31 Enraged
32 Diving bird
33 "One small step for..."
34 Important event in 1775
38 Anglo-Saxon mental
39 Señorita's relative
40 Machine attendant
41 Fisherman's need
42 Aga—, Moslem leader
43 Fleury
44 Rod's partner
45 Timetable abbr.
46 More sprightly

DOWN

- 49 Estrange
54 Sanguinary event in 1861 or 1862
56 Former Met
57 "I'd walk—deluge"
58 Torn; broken
59 Office V.I.P.
60 Ponce de—
61 Moderate
1 Slight advantage
2 Word with sun or wind
3 Vegetable
4 Morning or evening sight
5 Expatriate
6 Tricks
7 Old times
8 Tortoise, e.g.
9 Like a pike
10 Trot or canter
11 French infinitive
12 Bamboo-like grass
14 Bring into close cooperation
17 Suez Canal ship
18 Finger or finishing follower
22 Tart
23 Mature
24 Eliminate
25 Ridicule
26 Salt tree
27 Song of joy
28 "I'd walk—deluge"
29 Low in the water
30 Powerless
31 Not irrigated
32 Immaterial
33 Small vessel
37 Horse, plant or color
42 over (capsize)
43 Theologian of day
44 Constantine's day
44 Confirmation, etc.
45 Harry's "Veep"
46 Rhyme scheme
47 Role in an 1887 opera
48 St., Ave., etc.
49 Hairdo
50 U.S. regulatory org. since 1935
51 Vicinity
52 Cluster, as of grass
53 Duck, in Düsseldorf
55 Unclose, to Shakespeare

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	21	70	Sunny	29	84
AMSTERDAM	13	56	Cloudy	30	86
ANKARA	28	82	Sunny	31	88
ATHENS	22	72	Sunny	32	90
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny	33	91
BELGRADE	20	68	Sunny	34	93
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy	35	95
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	36	97
BUCHAREST	25	77	Sunny	37	99
BUDAPEST	20	68	Sunny	38	100
CASABLANCA	27	81	Sunny	39	102
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Sunny	40	104
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Sunny	41	106
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy	42	108
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy	43	110
FLORENCE	23	73	Sunny	44	112
FRANKFURT	22	72	Sunny	45	114
GENEVA	23	73	Sunny	46	116
HELSINKI	18	64	Overcast	47	118
HOUSTON	22	72	Sunny	48	120
ISTANBUL	21	70	Sunny	49	122
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Sunny	50	124
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy	51	126
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy	52	128
LOS ANGELES	31	88	Sunny	53	130

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 31, 1979

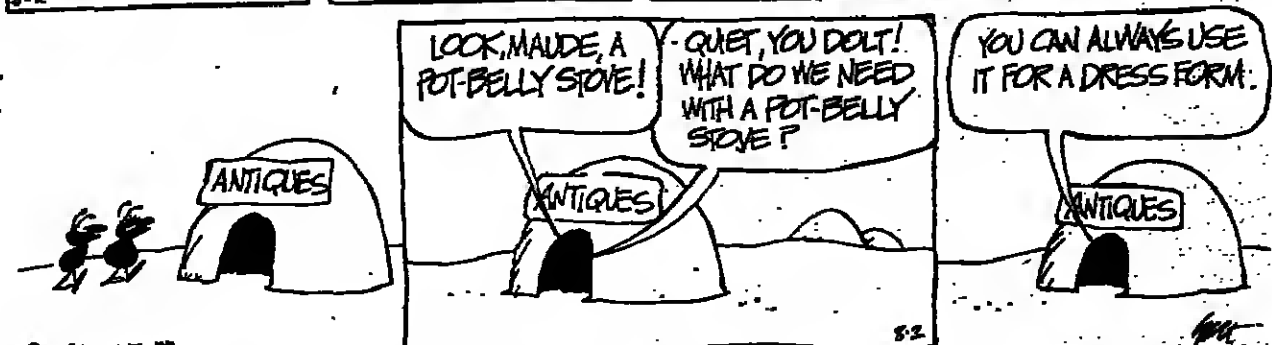
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on home prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Bondfund	SP 719.85	(w) Alexander Fund	SP 793
(d) Bondfund	SP 650.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Bondfund	SP 602.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Bondfund	SP 708.80	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
BANQUE PARISIENNE D'ETAT & CIE:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) C.F.P. Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) C.F.P. Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) C.F.P. Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) C.F.P. Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
BRIANTINA TRUST MANAGEMENT LTD.		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) Briantina Trust Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Briantina Trust Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Briantina Trust Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
CREDIT SUISSE:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) Actives Suisse	SP 201.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Actives Suisse	SP 201.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Actives Suisse	SP 201.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Actives Suisse	SP 201.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) DIT Investment Fund	DM 192.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) DIT Investment Fund	DM 192.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) DIT Investment Fund	DM 192.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
EARMER FUND, Box 1965, Wiesbaden, Germany:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) Earmar Fund	DM 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Earmar Fund	DM 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Earmar Fund	DM 1.25	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
FIDELITY FUND BOX 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP 22.84	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP 22.84	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP 22.84	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP 22.84	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
FIDELITY FUND BOX 195, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(w) Fidelity Sterling A	SP 22.27	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Fidelity Sterling A	SP 22.27	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Fidelity Sterling A	SP 22.27	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Fidelity Sterling A	SP 22.27	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	SP 146.33	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	SP 146.33	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
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(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	SP 146.33	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
JARDINE FLEMING:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
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(d) Jardine Japan Fund	SP 17.34	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	SP 17.34	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	SP 17.34	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
LLOYDS BANK INT'L, POB 48 GENEVA 11:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(w) Lloyds Bank Int'l Income	SP 22.27	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Lloyds Bank Int'l Income	SP 22.27	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Lloyds Bank Int'l Income	SP 22.27	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Lloyds Bank Int'l Income	SP 22.27	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(w) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd.	SP 10.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd.	SP 10.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd.	SP 10.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(w) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd.	SP 10.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
SOFIO GROUPE GENEVA:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) Sofio Gro. R.R. Int.	SP 124.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Sofio Gro. R.R. Int.	SP 124.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Sofio Gro. R.R. Int.	SP 124.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Sofio Gro. R.R. Int.	SP 124.00	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
SWISS BANK CORP.:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) Amer. Invest.	SP 21.89	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Amer. Invest.	SP 21.89	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Amer. Invest.	SP 21.89	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Amer. Invest.	SP 21.89	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) Amer. U.S. S.R.	SP 21.89	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Amer. U.S. S.R.	SP 21.89	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Amer. U.S. S.R.	SP 21.89	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Amer. U.S. S.R.	SP 21.89	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	
(d) Amer. Invest.	DM 11.29	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Amer. Invest.	DM 11.29	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
(d) Amer. Invest.	DM 11.29	(w) Anglo Finance Ltd.	SP 1000.00
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PEANUTS



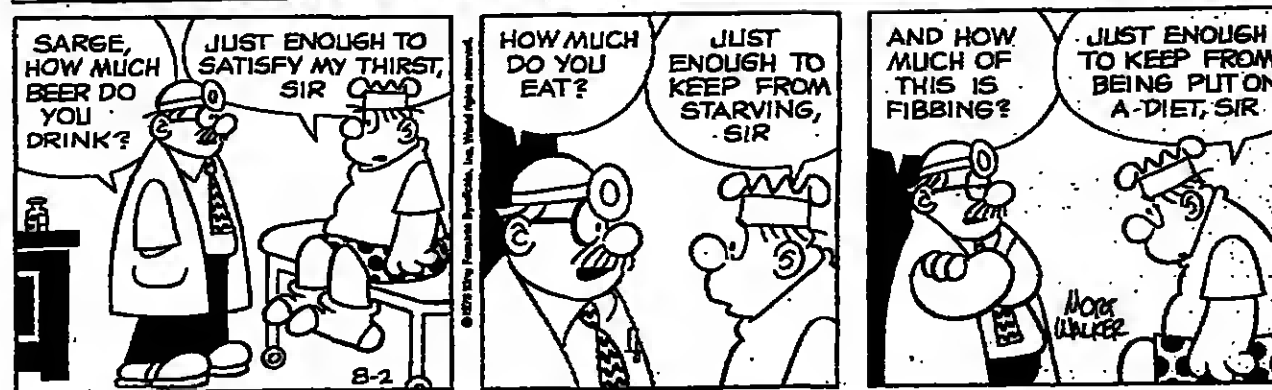
B.C.



BLONDIE



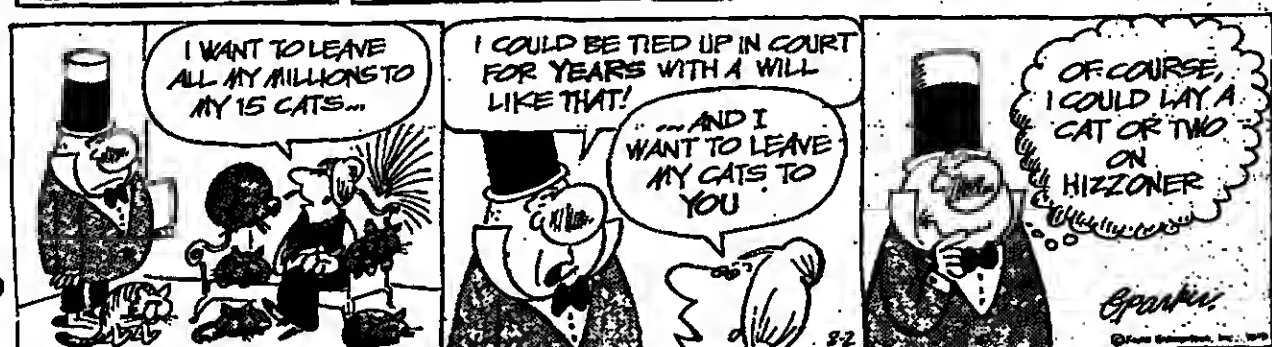
BEETLEBAILEY



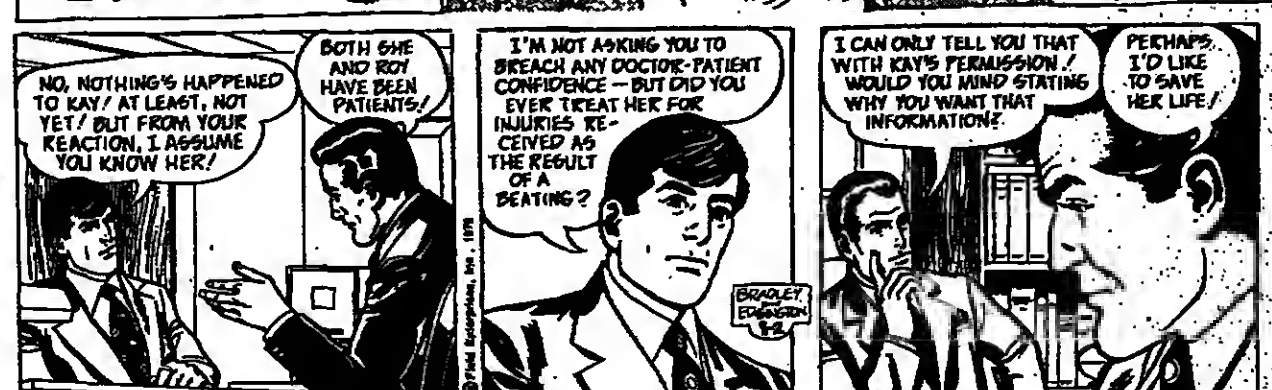
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

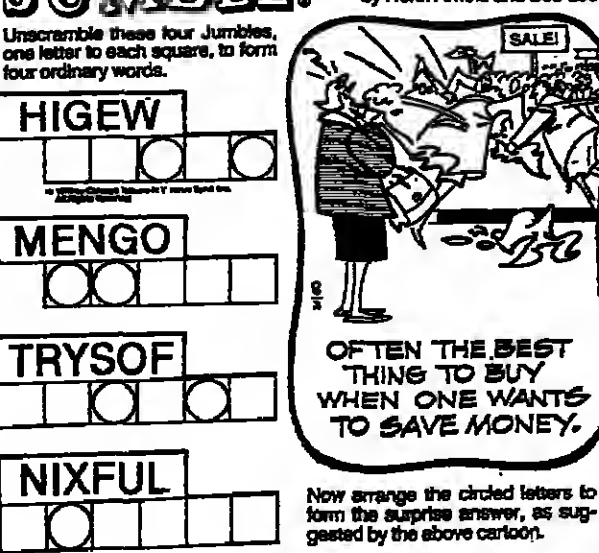


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: PIOUS QUASH APATHY THRUSH
Answer: Little enough compensation for getting one all wet—A "SOP"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

IN THE DITCH

By Buchi Emecheta. Allison and Busby/Southwest Book. 128 pp. \$8.95.

THE JOYS OF MOTHERHOOD

By Buchi Emecheta. Braziller. 224 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Adrienne Blue

THESE ARE NOT white-man's tales. Not are they examples of that trendy black, proliferating American genre, the "black novel." Buchi Emecheta is Nigerian, an expatriate who lives in London. In 1971, when his starkly personal sketches of urban poverty began to appear in *The New Statesman*, Emecheta was 26—a black woman with five young children, living on welfare. To the dismay of social workers, Emecheta was working on a night-school degree in sociology.

The following year saw publication of *"In the Ditch,"* a "documentary novel." Adapted from the *New Statesman* series, derived from a diary Emecheta kept for years, it depicts life at Pusey Cus Mansions, a public housing project, where Adah and her cockney neighbors develop a transient sense of community—despite "pink-skinned little boys" who steal milk from the fruit stool.

Listen to an overeducated welfare mother haranguing her children: "You don't want to start going to a dentist before you are old, do you? Look at my teeth. I've never been to a dentist, and they are perfect. You know why? I never had sweets when I was your age."

"The burst out laughing."

"Nothing," I just wondered whether there were any sweet shops when you were little, in Africa."

The "ditch" of the title is a metaphor for poverty. The book is sad, sonorous, occasionally hilarious; an extraordinary first novel.

"The Joys of Motherhood," which transcends its treachery, half ironic, half Emecheta's fifth novel. Set in Nigeria mostly before World War II, it tells the story of Nnu Ego, a timid woman, exceedingly set in village ways, who learns to live in Lagos, an ugly and enlightening shanty town. As the novel opens, we see her, before, in the Zabo market, with her red corrugated-iron sheets. Little sharp stones in the footpath prick her soles; she, reached Baddley Avenue; she felt and at the same time did not feel the pain. This was also true of the pain in her young and untransported breasts, now filling fast with milk since the birth of her baby boy four weeks before.

A chief's daughter who has been married off unhappily to a pauper, "Jelly of a man," Nnu Ego defines herself entirely by her roles—as daughter, as few years time as chief's paramount, as mother. First-born child dead, there are no other—she feels sadness only by shame.

Her husband Nnu Ego is a servant, a wasteman, includes laundering the "dress" silk robes—what woman's work in the Nnu Ego, however, has no self-respect. "I am still head and still a man."

"Did I not pay your bribe? And I not your owner?"

Nnu Ego herself never that—though to get food, children, and his join forces in a brief Lysa rebellion. Nnu Ego is a "modern" court sense for a crime demand. Nnu Ego and then starve; she learns cigarettes.

The catalog of hardship, livable in the West, Ego occupies a time and where living is always a tragedy. The truths she is backed away—by the war, by poverty, by change.

Emecheta tells this in plain style, demanding it, displaying an immense compassion. Like a "storyteller" whose humor, her three generations of Africans can understand. Emecheta is an individualistic African writer.

Expatriate writers offer a fertile country of the body, but are denied. Faulkner had to sink in New Orleans and settle on to create an oeuvre. Emecheta, compellingly and utterly condescension of against modes she personally rejects, is an urban sensibility, a novel—very much of an even reverence upon, as *"The Joys of Motherhood"* Ego's oldest surviving son who will grow up to stand in America; has a night, he tells his mother. He, someone has "pushed" his ditch.

Adrienne Blue is a *Los Angeles Times* journalist and fiction writer. She wrote this review for *The Los Angeles Times*.

MYKONOS

By Marnie Warburton, Coward, McCann & George. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Dick Rockback

NOTHING is as tragic, and nothing has consequences so devastating, as a mother's denial of love to her child.

Delphine Draper is a bright, understanding little girl whose reason d'être is a smile from her mother, Nicole.

Her sister, Amanda, four years younger, is the wanted child; coddled, protected, adored. Delphine's valiant, but muddled attempts to come to terms with sister, mother, father, and the very concept of love is the basis of this extraordinary first novel.

"Mykonos" is not a weepy book, nor a preachy one. It is a spare, beautifully written, but matter-of-fact chronicle of modern family life.

Delphine, 15, Amanda, 11, and Nicole are summering on the Greek island of Mykonos. The story begins with Nicole, a woman who has been worn down by his hedonistic wife, is divorced and writing scripts in California—where else?

Delphine is an updated, female version of Holden Caulfield, full of curiosity, kindness and tenacity in fun.

Then, in one of literature's finest (and effective) tricks, we pick up Delphine's story.

Delivery is late, labor is and Delphine consciously to be born—symbolically, the help of her mother.

Postpartum, Nicole, a "self-centered" woman, the child was a cancerous, that fortunately had been from her body. Thereafter, regarded Delphine as the nursery, nurse, Delphine's ability.

Throughout infancy, Delphine's own misadventures, her own mistakes, her own failures, her own heart of a robot but some to reach Nicole.

In time, Nicole "decides" to come a "mother," with a that most women of her serve. The rest, family is shut out.

Delphine, if not Nicole, by the time we reach her adolescence.

There is her first love, more important is the inevitable of her young, but must return to school. He sees her again, but Delphine believes him. A sense of ev impermanence is the legacy.

If there is a flaw in the ac in the final two pages, which forgives her mother, understands her, understands, at least accepts, No 15-year-old, even an, has ever accepted anything.

Dick Rockback wrote this for the *Los Angeles Times*.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DOWN	ACROSS
1. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	1. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Dick Rockback wrote this for the *Los Angeles Times*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tr...

The diagrammed deal presented West with a difficult defensive decision. A contract of four hearts was reached, and West led the singleton club Jack. East won dummy king with the ace and returned the suit for his partner to puff. West was now at the crossroads.

Clearly, he could not afford to lead a trump from his guarded king, so he had to lead away from one of his other kings. Any play was liable to give the declarer some help. With South as the declarer, West shifted to a diamond, hoping no doubt that South held a singleton ace.

South won with the jack, played the spade ace and ruffed a spade. He then re-entered his hand with a diamond lead and ruffed another spade. He then ruffed a diamond and ruffed yet another spade with the heart queen.

A heart to the ace and another heart cleared the trumps, and the West led the club Jack.

Gullikson Upsets McEnroe As Borg, Connors Advance

LONDON, July 1 (IHT) — In the biggest upset of the Wimbledon tennis championships, John McEnroe, the No. 2 seed, was defeated, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, yesterday by Tim Gullikson, seeded 15th, on the same outside court on which Vitas Gerulaitis, Arthur Ashe and Sue Barker fell earlier in the week.

The loss was a tremendous disappointment for McEnroe, who surprised the Wimbledon crowd two years ago when, at age 18, he defeated Sandy Mayer and Phil Dent before succumbing to Jimmy Connors in the semifinals. Last year, although he lost in the first round at Wimbledon, he reached the semifinals of the U.S. Open.

"It hasn't really hit me yet," he said a few minutes after the fourth round match. "You must give Tim credit. He played a smart match."

At 2-2 in the second set, Gullikson won eight straight games to take that set and go ahead, 4-0, in the third. McEnroe took the next

three games, and, down 3-5, served and saved match point. Then, at 4-5, he saved another at deuce. But moments later his backhand shot went into the net and the match was over.

"He just played better than I did," McEnroe said. "The guy beat me down and never let up."

When asked if he was having trouble with his serve, he quipped: "Either that or they're doing a hell of a lot better returning. Every player here has returned well against me."

McEnroe said that he did not know how to prepare in the cold weather, which plagued Wimbledon during most of the first week.

"I haven't been through this enough to know what the right thing to do is," he said, "whether to stretch after a match or what. I just don't know."

Brother Helps

Gullikson called the victory the biggest of his career, and attributed much of his success to some advice from his twin brother, Tom, a left-hander whom McEnroe defeated on Friday.

"Tom didn't tell me to go out and get revenge," he said. "But we talked. We both thought I should serve more to his forehand because he makes a few more errors off his forehand."

"Looking across the net he seemed unsettled, like there were things on his mind. Everybody labels him as a bad boy but he really isn't. He's a good player but there are a lot of good players and he's going to get past some of them."

In the quarterfinals, Gullikson will meet Roscoe Tanner, the No. 5 seed, who defeated Jose-Luis Clerc, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4, 6-1.

In other matches, Bjorn Borg needed four sets to eliminate Brian Teacher, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5. He has

now won 25 consecutive matches at Wimbledon, starting with his first match in 1976. Borg will face Tom Okker, who defeated Gene Mayer, 7-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Jimmy Connors beat Mark Cox, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1, and will meet Bill Scanlan, who eliminated Brad Drewett, 6-4, 6-4, 6-7, 7-5.

Also advancing were Adriano Panatta, 7-6, 6-3, 7-6, over Sandy Mayer and Pat Dugga, who defeated Bob Lutz, 3-6, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4, 8-6.

The top eight women seeds have all reached the quarterfinals. Martina Navratilova, the defending champion, ran into some trouble with Greer Stevens before winning a difficult match, 7-6, 6-7, 6-3. Navratilova said she played with a cold, sore throat and a pulled leg muscle.

"I got lucky," she said. "I almost lost it and I'm glad I got through it." She will meet Dianne Fromholtz, who defeated Betty Stue, 7-6, 7-6.

Chris Evert Lloyd ousted Laura DuPont in 50 minutes, 6-2, 6-1.

"I'm pretty pleased with the way Wimbledon is going," Evert said. "I think it's hard to tell. Are the easy matches too easy? Do the hard ones mean I'm not playing well? I don't know whether it's better to have easy or tough matches early on but I'm getting better with each match. It was not a great match today and my opponent was not a big threat."

Evert's next opponent is Wendy Turnbull, whom she soundly defeated in the final of the French Open last month. Turnbull played the quarterfinals at Wimbledon with a 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 victory over Kerry Reid.

Billie Jean King beat Hana Mandlikova, 6-4, 6-3, to set up a first meeting with Tracy Austin, who eliminated Virginia Ruzici, 6-2, 6-4.

And Evonne Cawley beat Kathy Jordan, 7-6, 6-7, 6-1, sending her against Virginia Wade, the 1977 champion, who defeated Debbie

Javans, 6-1, 6-2. —NICK STOUT



Billie Jean King in action during her victory over Hana Mandlikova.

The Old Lady Takes On the Kid

By Nick Stout

LONDON, July 1 (IHT) — Soon after Billie Jean King defeated Hana Mandlikova yesterday to reach the quarterfinals of the women's singles competition at Wimbledon, someone reminded her that Tracy Austin, her next opponent, had yet to be born when King, now 35, won her first Wimbledon title in 1961.

She smiled because the fact represented a tennis victory of a different kind for her.

"You must remember," she said, "how important it is to me for women tennis players to have finally gotten the depth that we dreamed of 10 years ago: to have a tournament each week that a woman could make a living at. All these kids are the direct relationship to what we did years ago when we started the Virginia Slims circuit. The youngsters kept hearing about us and increasing their expectations. Personally, it makes me very happy to see it."

One Last Goal

It is ironic that the culmination of her crusade for the advancement of women's tennis may deprive her of a final ambition: to win a 20th Wimbledon championship.

To reach the quarterfinals, King defeated Mandlikova, a talented 17-year-old Czechoslovak, 6-4, 6-3. But few expect her to overcome Austin, who will not be 17 until December.

"I'd have to put my money on Tracy," Chris Evert Lloyd said confidently when asked to predict the winner. "Billie always does a little something extra when Wimbledon comes around, but Tracy's better right now."

The remark was telling. Just two years ago Austin walked onto center court for the first time. Her opponent, Evert, was at her side and the Duke of Kent was in the royal box. Not knowing what formalities were required with royalty in the crowd, Austin asked for advice.

"What am I supposed to do?" she said to Evert. "Just watch me," Evert replied, "and turn around and curtsy when I do."

The photographers overheard the conversation and asked Evert to take Austin's arm, which she did. Austin was 14 then.

The situation has changed. Austin, who first watched King in action in the famous battle of the

series against Bobby Riggs in 1973, is ready for the challenge.

"I have a lot more confidence this year," she said. "The pressure doesn't bother me. Sure, I get nervous, but everybody does. It's normal. I want to play Billie. She always said she would retire and I didn't know if I'd ever get a chance to play her."

When reminded that King has a way of intimidating her opponents with her powerful cross-net glare, Austin said convincingly: "She's not going to intimidate me. I'm ready for her."

Alongside Navratilova

Since King won that first title in 1961, when she and Karen Hantze defeated Margaret Smith (later Margaret Court) and Jan Lehane for the women's doubles title, she has accumulated 19 championships: six singles titles, nine doubles and four mixed doubles. A 20th title would be a record and the prospects are good this year despite the challenge from Austin.

She and Martina Navratilova, the defending singles champion, are seeded No. 1 to take the doubles crown. And with Ben Tesseman, a 17-year-old American, she has reached the quarterfinals of the mixed doubles. But it is in singles where she has achieved her greatest fame at Wimbledon, first defeating Maria Bueno for the championship in 1966 and then beating Ann Haydon Jones in 1967, Judy Tegart in 1969, Evonne Goolagong in 1972, Chris Evert in 1973 and Goolagong again in 1975.

King retired from singles play after winning the 1975 title, skipping the tournament in 1976. But she was back for the Wimbledon centenary in 1977 and again the next year, each time going down to Evert in the quarterfinals.

"I think there are five or six of us who could win it this year," said King, who planned to use the off-day today to rest and prepare her game plan against Austin. "It depends on who can produce under pressure, who can adapt to tough conditions when they aren't going well or to sustain that momentum when they are going well. I feel I am hitting the ball well and a couple of backhand crosscourt shots really fell good against Hana. I'm playing as well as I have since 1975."

When asked why she ever bothered to retire, King could only admit the obvious:

"I'm tired of hearing about that," she snapped. "I enjoy playing. The most fun for me is still to run and jump and hit the ball. I really love just being here."



McEnroe, looking glum at left, congratulates Tim Gullikson after his upset victory in the singles at Wimbledon.

Laboulle Captures Grand Prix

ON, France, July 1 (AP) — Jean Laboulle was the Grand Prix here today to be Renault team's first championship victory in two of Formula One racing, victory, the first for Renault since 1967, was also the first in modern racing by a turbocharged Renault runs the only turbo in the series.

Laboulle, a Frenchman, drove at a speed of 118.80 mph for 43.49 seconds. After his first Grand Prix victory, he said, "I'm really happy that we won our race here at the Grand Prix de Pau, in front of our fans. The championship will be between Ferrari and Ligier this year, and was Gilles Villeneuve in 1980."

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Hinault Keeps Bicycle Lead

From Agency Dispatches

BORDEAUX, July 1 — The Raleigh team today won the fourth stage of the Tour de France cycling race, an 86-kilometer team race against the clock from Capbreve to Bordeaux.

The Libero team took second place, 22 seconds behind the favored Raleigh team. The Peugeot team was third, one minute 11 seconds behind the winners.

Bernard Hinault, the defending champion in the monthlong road race, retained the yellow jersey as the overall leader, with Joop Zoetemelk second, 12 seconds back.

Hinault won yesterday's stage through the Pyrenees into Pau in a blanket finish and his Gitanes team was fifth today, with Zoetemelk's "Mercier" team fourth.

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